New-York Daily Times.

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VOL. IV—NO. 1168. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

GRAND EXPLOSION IN THE CAMP.

Secession of the Northern Members.

Separate Organizations and Declarations of Principles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday Morning.

There has been a grand disruption of the Know-Nothing Order. The Northern members refuse to abide by the Pro-Slavery Platform that was adopted last night.

The Northern Delegates to the American National Convention, convened at 8 o'clock this morning, at the Girard House, for the purpose of organizing as a Northern Order. Hon. HENRY WILSON was called to the Chair, and H. H. MEADE was appointed Secretary.

Hon. J. W. FOSTER, of Mass., in behalf of the meeting, presented the following Platform, which after having been read, was signed by the delegates of the several States, as below:

MANIFESTO.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned, citizens of the various States, assembled in Philadelphia on this 14th day of June, 1855, deem it proper, under the existing state of affairs, to declare the following principles:

First—The unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States.

Second—That the rights of settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive, whenever violated or threatened, and that we cannot consistently act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these National wrongs, and will not even permit their fair consideration and full discussion.

Third—[illegible]

Fourth—[illegible] and that as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

OHIO—Thomas H. Ford, L. H. Olds, Joshua Martin, John E. Rees, J. K. Morley, Geo. E. Morton, H. H. Meade. Approve of the above, adding "No more Slave Territory." E. White, Geo. E. Morton, A. McKay.

INDIANA—William Cumback, Schuyler Colfax, Godlove S. Orth, J. S. Harvey, Thomas C. Slaughter, F. D. Allen, James R. Bryant.

MICHIGAN—Israel Coggshall, Moses A. McNaughton.

ILLINOIS—Wm. W. Danenhower, Wm. H. Young, Henry S. Jennings, D. L. Eastmaye, William J. Phelps.

MASSACHUSETTS—Henry J. Gardner, Henry Wilson, J. W. Foster, A. C. Carey, H. W. Rugg, James Buffington, Andrew A. Richmond.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Anthony Colby, Jesse Mann, Stephen B. Sherwin.

VERMONT—Ryland Fletcher, Horace Kingsley, Joseph H. Barrett, Evelyn Pierpoint, Joseph D. Hatch.

MAINE—Louis O. Cowen, A. S. Richmond, Benjamin D. Peck, John L. Stevens, John S. Leyward, Joseph Covell, James M. Lincoln.

IOWA—James Thorington, Wm. Loughridge.

CONNECTICUT—David E. Booth, Thomas Clark, N. D. Sperry.

RHODE ISLAND—Jabez C. Knight, Nathaniel Greene, William H. Sweet.

WISCONSIN—D. E. Wood, E. Chandler, C. W. Cook.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, a Corresponding Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State represented in the meeting, as follows:

Ohio—A. McKay; Indiana—Godlove Orth; Michigan—Moses A. McNorton; Illinois—W. W. Dannehower; Massachusetts—H. J. Gardner, Governor; New-Hampshire—Stephen B. Sherwin; Vermont—J. H. Barrett; Maine—B. D. Peck; Iowa—Wm. Loughridge; Rhode Island—J. C. Knight; Connecticut—N. D. Sperry.

New-Jersey coincided in the above, but would not sign the declaration until they had withdrawn from the National organization.

The regular Convention met again this morning. It is understood the Platform Committee will report *in favor of the Catholic clause to please Louisiana.*

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14—8½ P. M.

The following is the protest of Vermont, Pennsylvania and other States presented to-day:

The Undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the States set opposite their names, solemnly protest against the introduction of any question connected with Slavery into the platform of principles of the American party—being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects.

That we believe in and shall defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the design of our organization.

That if the question of Slavery is to be passed upon and made a part of our National creed, then in that event we cannot consistently act with fidelity to our principles and former professions with any National organization whose action on the question of Slavery will result in endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820. That we believe that time-honored compromise [illegible]

[illegible] infraction of express, or implied, faith to their fellow-citizens, in failing to support the majority resolutions.

W. F. JOHNSTON, Penn.; S. Bowman Bell, Penn.; [illegible]; E. McCutcheon, Vt.; George Fergus, Vt.; George D. Hatch, Vt.; Richard Clements, Del.; [illegible]; Horace Kingsley, Vt.

INDIANA PROTEST.

The following protest of the Indiana delegation against the proceedings of yesterday, was read in the Convention to-day. Accepted and placed on file.

The undersigned Delegates representing the Council of the State of Indiana, respectfully protest against the platform adopted by the National Council at its present session, [illegible]

The undersigned respectfully express their deliberate conviction, that immediately upon the publication of the platform adopted, the Order in the State of Indiana will cease to acknowledge the authority of the National Council; and they respectfully ask that this protest may be received as a termination of their duties as delegates from that State.

James R. M. Bryant, Godlove S. Orth, J. S. Harvey, Thomas C. Slaughter, F. D. Allen, Schuyler Colfax, Will Cumback.

The following is the official report of balloting for officers:

FOR PRESIDENT.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
JAMES W. BARKER	50	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JAMES B. RICAUD	10	20	1	—	—	—
ANTHONY COLBY	23	6	—	1	—	—
H. J. GARDNER	35	30	40	36	20	3
W. W. DANENHOWER	3	1	—	—	—	—
E. B. BARTLETT	14	21	40	64	78	91
KENNETH RAYNER	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	147	[illegible]

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Thomas H. Ford, Ohio	[illegible]
N. D. Sperry, Connecticut	16
C. D. Freeman, Pennsylvania	71
George A. Coe, Michigan	6
W. W. Danenhower, Illinois	13
Chas. Matthews, California	11
Jordan Stokes, Kentucky	3

Mr. FREEMAN was elected on the first ballot.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
C. E. Morton, Ohio	[illegible]	30	21	3
D. D. Booth, Conn.	[illegible]	30	30	50
Cochran, Va.	3	1	4	—
E. M. Gulliford, Vt.	10	2	10	—
J. M. Stephens, Md.	[illegible]	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On the fourth ballot Mr. STEPHENS was declared elected.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

C. D. Deshler, N. J. ...101 | F. A. Van Cleve, Penn. ...[illegible]

On the first ballot Mr. DESHLER was declared elected.

TREASURER.

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
G. S. Orth, Ind.	3	—
H. Crane, Ind.	42	60
D. C. Small, Penn.	42	41
J. W. Taylor, Penn.	22	none.

On the second ballot Mr. Crane was declared elected.

CHAPLAIN.

H. N. Rugg, Mass. ...49 | S. P. Crawford, Ind. ...4
Israel Coggeshall, Mich. ...12 | Rev. Mr. Parsons, Ky. ...[illegible]

On the first ballot Mr. Rugg was declared elected.

Since the excitement of the morning, occasioned by the separation of Northern and Western members from the Convention, but little of interest has transpired. The regular Convention held two sessions. It was thought the Catholic question would be debated during the day. But no one called it up, and from what I hear to-night, I judge it will not be touched at all this session.

After considerable debate, a resolution was passed authorizing a publication of such proceedings of the Convention as are of interest to the public.

During the Afternoon Session, the protests of Pennsylvania and other States were read by Governor JOHNSON, and the remainder of the day was spent in discussing them.

The speeches were but a repetition of those heretofore made on the platform.

The principal speakers were Gov. JOHNSON, Mr. FREEMAN and Mr. PIKE.

The Convention meets again at 9 to-morrow, when it is probable the Committee on the Ritual will report important changes in that instrument.

The arrangements for a public meeting here are complete.

It will take place on Saturday.

Addresses will be delivered by Judge E. B. Bartlett, Kentucky; Judge F. H. Cone, Georgia; Judge A. Colby, New-Hampshire; Gov. Neil S. Brown, Tennessee; Hon. Kinnith Rayner, North Carolina; Thomas E. Harris, Missouri; D. S. Hawkins, Esq., Missouri; W. A. Cunningham, Esq., Missouri; Gen. Wm. S. Pitcher, Kentucky; Col. —— Bowling, Virginia; A. Judson Crane, Esq., Virginia; A. A. Boteler, Esq., Virginia; Col. J. S. McCall, Texas; Col. W. W. McCall, Florida; Col. Moses W. Setchell, Minnesota; Capt. Albert Pike, Arkansas; John Cunningham, Esq., South Carolina; —— Russell, Esq., South Carolina; N. D. Sperry, Esq., Connecticut; D. B. Booth, Esq., Connecticut; T. A. Ford, Esq., Ohio; W. B. Moore, Esq., Alabama; Wm. Alexander, Esq., Maryland; S. Squires, Esq., New-York; S. V. R. Mallory, Esq., New-York; and others.

The New-York Delegation is making arrangements for a public meeting to be held on Monday.

The Northern and Western Delegates who have seceded, say some very severe things of the New-York Delegation with the exception of Mr. BARKER. They believe him to have been victimized *by an honest desire for the good of the Order,* in the course he has pursued.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings of the Convention.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14—3 P. M.

The inevitable result of an attempt on the part of any organized or unorganized body of men to force another Pro-Slavery platform upon this Union has been attained, and the Know-Nothing party—heretofore so successful, so powerful, and so much wondered at by all and feared by many—has been destroyed. The mystic bonds of the Order were as threads around the swelling Free-Soil sentiment of the North and West, when the representatives of that sentiment became assured that they had been induced to unite in what they had supposed to be a National brotherhood only for the local benefit of their pretended brothers. However, it is not in the line of my present duty to speculate or moralize upon what has been done by the delegates to the American National Convention here. I'll to the news.

As was assumed, after so long a session last night, the Pro-Slavery members were not seen until this morning, and, getting up late with an aching brain, you will not be surprised that information of a grand meeting of the Free-Soil members, in one of the commodious parlors of the Girard House, for the purpose of separating from them and proposing a platform of their own, was not a very pleasant morning draught, and did not in the least relieve the pain. They had feared such a result, for they knew they had rendered a great service, but they were not well prepared for it. If the meeting had taken place in the afternoon, after they had had time and opportunity to steady their nerves, they would doubtless have received it with more composure. As it was, the morning hour was expended in nothing—there was not anything worth naming accomplished. They did not even receive or stand by the previous night's proceedings without accompanying it with something approximating to a resolution to what they call "liberalizin' their ritual." Now that secrecy can avail them nothing, and publicity is equally unavailable, they talk loudly of the propriety of being "open and above board" in all they have to do or say. To this end, notwithstanding the loss of their main strength, they say they will have a public meeting on Saturday night, and Mr. BARKER is now holding a consultation in his room, the object of which is that the votes, &c., on the Committee's [illegible] and others before the Convention be published officially in the Know-Nothing organ in this City. It may pass, but in case it should not I will give them a wider publicity than their organ would afford. The following is the vote on the adoption of the minority report, which was in the following words:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

AFFIRMATIVE.

MAINE—Richmond, Cowen, Peck, Covell, Stephens, Lincoln.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Sherman, Colby.

VERMONT—Hatch, Barrett, Kingsley, Guilford, Pierpont.

MASSACHUSETTS—Buffington, Foster, Richmond, Carey, Wilson, Rugg.

RHODE ISLAND—Knight.

CONNECTICUT—Sperry, Booth, Clark.

NEW-JERSEY—Lyon, McClellan, Weeks, Johnson, Livingston.

INDIANA—Orth, Slaughter, Harvey, Bryant, Allen.

ILLINOIS—Danenhower, Eastman, Jennings, Phelps, Gibson.

MICHIGAN—McNaughton.

WISCONSIN—Chandler, Wood, Cook.

OHIO—Martin, Olds, Morley, Morton, Ford, McAfee, White.

IOWA—Loughridge, Thorington.

NEGATIVE VOTES.

NEW-YORK—Barker, Sammons, Mallory, Seymour, Squires, Lyons.

NEW-JERSEY—Deshler, Anderson.

PENNSYLVANIA—Ball, Freeman, Johnson, [illegible], Lamberton, Small, [illegible].

LOUISIANA—Hardy, [illegible].

TEXAS—McCall, [illegible].

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Ellis.

MISSISSIPPI—Bailey, Carpenter, Miller.

FLORIDA—[illegible], McCall.

ALABAMA—Stewart, Bradford, Hopkins, Moore.

ARKANSAS—Logan, Pike, Neill.

CALIFORNIA—Matthews, [illegible].

TENNESSEE—Brown, Stokes, Wade, [illegible].

KENTUCKY—Pitcher, Gibson, Powell, Williams, Mason, Bartlett.

MISSOURI—[illegible], Harris, Cunningham, Price, Hawkins.

DELAWARE—Johnson, Clements, Jones, Butcher, Briggs, Porter.

MARYLAND—Orr, Purnell, Ricaud, Coke, Alexander, [illegible].

VIRGINIA—Bolling, More, Ellison, Boteler, Arthur, Burwell.

NORTH CAROLINA—Littlejohn, Rayner, Wharton, Houghton.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Cunningham, Richardson, Russell, Davis.

GEORGIA—Poe, Cone, Hill, Davis, Leitner, Reed, Ware.

MINNESOTA—Cobb.

The Convention meets again this afternoon. Among the Northern States, none was more firm on the restoration of the Compromise than Connecticut; and as one of its delegates, W. D. SPERRY, present Secretary of State, had been misrepresented, I have procured from a friend, who heard his speech, a more lengthy report of his remarks than has yet appeared, that his position and what he deems that of Connecticut may be better understood.

N. D. SPERRY said he came to Philadelphia a conservative man. His objects were to make a Platform for the American party, one that the whole Union could stand upon and triumph in the Presidential contest in 1856. A platform which would meet the wants of the American people, and one which would stand the test. He was surprised at the ultra Abolition views of the North, as well as the ultra Secession views of the South. He would counsel the Brothers to harmony on this subject. He said that as the views of the several States had been expressed upon the subject of Slavery, and as the question had yet to be met, he felt that he should be recreant to his duty, did he not express the views of his native State, Connecticut. It was decidedly an Anti-Slavery State; the people felt greatly outraged at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and they had a right to be. At the time of its passage it was a balm to cement anew the Union of these States. The people of Connecticut thought too much of Liberty to have that line destroyed; they considered that its repeal was uncalled for, a violation of public faith, and that the line ought to be restored. And if the subject of Slavery was to be mentioned at all in the Platform, that the people of Connecticut could not take up with, much less and live in old Connecticut. If the South wished to build up "DOUGLAS and company" then adopt the majority reports of the Committee. He said he had been accused by the *Tribune* of having a weak back on this subject. As yet he was a master of his own thoughts, and he had not entrusted them to the care of the *Tribune*. His speech was about half an hour in length and was delivered with much firmness, and in a very able manner.

The speech of Mr. D. B. BOOTH, of Connecticut, is worthy of a more extended report than I had time to give last night.

Mr. BOOTH said: He stood upon the floor as a representative from Connecticut, and believed he represented the feelings and sentiments of the people of that State. He was neither an Abolitionist nor a Secessionist—Connecticut had always been, and would be, true to the Union. She believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to have been begotten in fraud and born in iniquity; and as a representative from that State in this Council, he did not hesitate to stand by Connecticut. The Legislature of that State, now in session, had emphatically denounced that measure, and to that he most heartily assented. He did not, on the part of Connecticut, claim that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise should be the ultimatum of the platform, but unhesitatingly asserted that Connecticut could not and would not stand upon any platform which asserted that Congress had no right to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the territories, and in the District of Columbia. He was willing to concede as a constitutional right, the claim that Congress should not legislate in the States where the peculiar institution exists, but would not assent to the doctrine of the Senator from Massachusetts, that Congress had the right to abolish, but not to restore Slavery in the District of Columbia. He believed that Congress had the power to establish, and that that power necessarily included the right to restore. But the question was one of expediency. He was willing to leave that question with Congress. He was willing to stand upon the declaration of the majority report so far as it asserted the doctrine that Congress had no power over Slavery where it now existed, and should not reject a State applying for admission because her Constitution recognized or repudiated Slavery, but could not assent to the two last propositions of that report. He stood upon the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut.

His fifteen minutes having expired, the floor was assigned to DESHLER, of New-Jersey.

I learn to-day that there is a probability of a union of the Free-Soil Know-Nothings whose platform I send you this morning, with the Know-Somethings of the West. I am credibly informed that E. WHITE, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been a leading member of the Know-Nothing Order—the same who ran so well against J. R. GIDDINGS in 1848—soon after the adoption of the Pro-Slavery platform by the Convention, sent word of the result to the Know-Something Convention, with a declaration that the Know-Nothing Order in thirteen States would unite with them.

THE KNOW-SOMETHINGS.

The Convention at Cleveland—Their Platform—Grand Excitement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 14.

The excitement consequent upon the convocation of the Know-Somethings, or "Republicans," increases. They talk of discarding secrecy, and abolishing all oaths and obligations.

Last evening the Convention considered the platform, as reported by the Committee, until 11 o'clock. It embodies strong Anti-Slavery principles. It enunciates the truth that there is a North, and pledges to the Anti-Nebraska doctrines.

The adoption of the Pro-Slavery Platform at Philadelphia was made known this morning by the following dispatch:

"The North is beaten. Thirteen States have withdrawn in disgust. Say to our friends at Cleveland, we are with you heart and soul. May God eternally d—n Slavery and Doughfaces."

The announcement was received with singular emotions. Three times three were given, and repeated, for liberty and humanity. Delegates have arrived from Philadelphia, who are authorized to unite with the K. S.'s. LIBERTY.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, June 14.

The Committee on Resolutions of the Know-Something Convention, consisting of one from each State, have made the following report. They were revised, slightly modified, and passed to-day. The preamble asserts that the servility to the Slave power, the characteristic of existing political parties is perilous to mankind, to the best interests of the North, and to the liberties of the Republic.

The first resolution declares that the issue before the American public, is whether Freedom is to be limited to Free States, or Slavery to Slave States.

Second—That the issue has been forced upon the country by Slave power aggressions.

Third—That these aggressions, and especially the Nebraska outrage, and the assault upon the elective franchise of Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the Republic, and that they will maintain their rights and resist the additions of slave territory.

Fourth—That they will maintain the nationality of freedom.

Fifth—That the friends of freedom should make principles, not birthplace, the test of admission to citizenship.

Sixth—That we will repel every ecclesiastical interference in political affairs by potentate, pontiff or priest, as destructive of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and of liberty.

Seventh—Recommends action in several States for the promotion of Temperance.

Eighth—Agreeing to support free schools, free labor, and harbor improvements.

Ninth—To strive for the election of men of integrity, and with nerve to resist aggression of any kind.

Tenth—For these objects we are ready to unite with all men under any name or organization to aid in carrying into operation these principles.

The Convention is in session this evening, and will probably finish and adjourn to-morrow.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

A very curious story has been circulated to-day; within a narrow circle, and I give it to you for what it is worth. The rumor is, that during the last session of the late Congress, PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, RAYNOR, FLOURNEY, and other gentlemen of the South, met in this city in secret conclave; the result of which conference was a promise of nearly all of the Whig Congressmen from the Slave States to cast their lot with the Know-Nothings. STEPHENS, TOOMBS, KERR, and a few others declined, and are now actively engaged in fighting that order; while the others, at least some of them, are as fiercely engaged fighting on the other side.

It is further said that BELL, of Tennessee, was spoken of (in connection with HOUSTON,) for the Presidency. He had voted against the Kansas Nebraska bill, and this, it was thought, would make him acceptable to the North, while being a Southern man, he would not be damaged in that section of the country.

Whether the story is literally true or not, concurrent events, omitting the subject of the Presidency, seem to confirm the rumor.

The Mission to China.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

The *Union* of this morning says that Mr. McLEAN, United States Commissioner to China, has been so successful in the execution of his trust that no necessity exists for his return to the East.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

We have advices from the Brazos to the 10th. On the 27th Monterey was attacked and taken by the revolutionists. General CARDENA, with 67 other officers, were taken prisoners. Twenty-six pieces of cannon, with other munitions of war, fell into the hands of the opponents of the Government. All business on the frontier is suspended. It is reported that CARAVAJAL and CAPISTRAN had crossed the Rio Grande and encountered the Government troops.

The Cholera at Baton Rouge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

A dispatch from Baton Rouge, says that the cholera has appeared among the United States troops stationed at that place, in an epidemic form; that there are now fifty of them very ill with it, and that several deaths have already occurred.

Total number of deaths last week 361, including 209 by cholera.

Election of United States Senators.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 14.

The Senate, to-day, proceeded to the election of United States Senators, with the following result: For the long term—JAMES BELL, 11; HARRY HIBBARD, 1. For the short term—JOHN P. HALE, 10; JOHN S. WELLS, 1; L. N. PATTIS, 1.

Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 14.

Steamer *Fashion*, hence for St. Louis, sunk this morning three miles below Evansville. No lives were lost. Boat and cargo will be saved.

Fatal Accident.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, June 14.

Mr. WILLIS NORTH, gunsmith, employed in SHARPE's rifle factory in this city, was instantly killed this evening, by a singular accident. He was hammering iron upon an anvil, when a piece flew and penetrated his heart. He belonged to Middletown, Conn., and leaves a family.

Railroad Excursion, &c.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, June 14.

The State Railroad Commissioners, together with the President, Directors, and General Superintendents of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and several invited guests, passed this place on a special train this morning, en route for Dunkirk.

Annual Conference of the Unitarian Churches.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 14.

The Annual Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches met here this morning, and delegates are present from all parts of the State and South.

Launch of the Steam Frigate Merrimac.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14.

The steam frigate *Merrimac* was launched at 11½ o'clock this morning. She went off beautifully, in the presence of an immense crowd of citizens. A salute was fired from the pier battery.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 14.

The mail from the South, as late as due from all points, is received.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LIQUOR.

The Liquor Dealers.

The Liquor Dealers are still active, maturing and consolidating their strength in opposition to the Maine Law, and well they may be for the 4th of July is coming like the Philistines upon Samson. Those in the Second Ward held a large meeting in Montgomery's Hotel, Beekman-street, on Wednesday, when they elected Mr. HOWELL, of the Rainbow Hotel, as their permanent Chairman, enrolled a number of new members, added to their fund, and transacted other business.

The Nineteenth Ward Liquor Dealers, Association met on Wednesday night also, at No. 706 Third-avenue, corner of Forty-eighth-street. Speeches were made denunciatory of the Maine Law and its supporters, and the Ward was organized into districts in accordance with a resolution of the Central Society.

The Central, or New-York Liquor Dealers' Society, composed of delegates from various Ward Societies, have their head-quarters at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Centre and Grand-streets, where the books of the Society are kept open every day, for the enrollment of names and the delivery of cards. JOHN N. HAYWARD is its President, N. E. BURCH, Vice-President, and D. S. PAIGE, Recording Secretary. None but members of the Society are permitted to be present at its meeting.

The liquor dealers generally are very sanguine that the Maine law will be declared unconstitutional, and regard its approach with but little apprehension. Though some are backward and feel that it is not much better to pay away their money to defend their rum, than to save their money and loose their trade, yet the liquor dealers have accumulated a very large fund, and have retained many able members of the bar in their behalf.

Convention of Temperance Delegates.

A meeting of delegates of different Temperance organizations in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, was held last evening, at No. 68 East Broadway, to take into consideration measures for holding a grand Temperance demonstration in honor of the Prohibitory law, shortly to go into effect. Mr. J. J. OLIVER presided. It having been decided at a previous meeting that such demonstration should be held on the 25th inst., the main question was the place in which it should be held, and as to what should be the leading features of the programme of performances on the occasion.

The discussion on the first question—as to locality—was somewhat lengthy and animated. Metropolitan Hall, Broadway Tabernacle and the Park found favored advocates. Metropolitan Hall was, however, soon dismissed from consideration as being too expensive. Between the Tabernacle and the Park, therefore, the decision lay. Several speakers urged the Park by all means. It was Democratic, cheap, and would, without crowding, accommodate all who wished to join in the proposed demonstration.

Mr. BENJAMIN BUCKMAN suggested that the Park would accommodate too many foes as well as friends of Temperance. Matters had reached a crisis, when in his view, it was exceedingly injudicious to hold such a meeting as was proposed in the Park. There was danger brewing, and it behooves Temperance people to beware. Talk about the protection of the laws! he was bold to state the fact, and a fact too, which he feared would be found too painfully real if the meeting was held in the Park—that not one-third of the entire police force of New-York would stir hand or foot to protect them if they were assailed on that day. They would do everything they could to break it up.

Over 17,000 people were pledged and armed and their names written down, with Captain FRENCH at their head, to oppose and overturn any public movement attempted in the Park on the part of the Temperance interests. He hoped, therefore, the Tabernacle would be chosen as the most suitable place, though if it was voted to go to the Park he should go, and if need be fight for the cause, though he would say he once had the honor of an impressive salute on his head at a Temperance celebration by a slung shot, and could not say that he relished it over much.

Mr. ELLERY went for the Park. The Temperance ranks were the strongest force and ought not to be cowed down by threats. Come to battle and he would venture the rummies would fly—as their battle.

Mr. BUCKLEY suggested it would be better to postpone the matter until after the 8th of July, when the other party were to have a grand meeting.

The Chairman said the *Herald* would rejoice mightily over a disturbance and another NEAL DOW shooting scrape. They would not ask a better rum victory than this, and would be glad to scatter forth such facts as the first fruits in New-York of the Prohibitory law. He was opposed to giving the *Herald* or other papers any such opportunity of congratulation. Mr. IRA BUCKMAN hoped if the Park was chosen no rostrum or stage would be erected, as it would only permit the enemy so much material for attack and full as effective as slung-shots and more so than brickbats.

Mr. BROOKS opposed fighting and preferred peace; but he was as true a Yankee as ever stood on two legs, and if necessity required, could use them more effectually than in running.

Remarks followed by other delegates, with more or less of trepidation or boldness, according as they advocated the Tabernacle or the Park.

The question being finally called, it was agreed to hold the meeting in the Tabernacle.

This matter disposed of, as to the programme of performances, the Chairman announced that the speakers to be engaged would be declared at an early day. The same Committee, it was further added, to whom the preliminaries thus far had been deputized, would make all such arrangements.

The Convention hereupon adjourned.

The Recent Arrest of Broadway Gamblers—Investigation Ordered.

In regard to the recent arrest of Gamblers in Broadway and elsewhere, on the authority of Mayor WOOD's warrant, an investigation has been ordered. The affair has been transferred from the Mayor's Office, to the Jefferson Police Court, where a rigid inquiry will take place before Justice BRENNAN, who, it seems, took bail in the several cases. The [illegible] CHARLES H. [illegible], [illegible] and other parties have been [illegible] as witnesses. It is also the intention of the magistrate to use every effort in his power to bring out the truth, relative to the Gamblers being furnished with information, that "warrants were out." The hearing will commence at 11 o'clock to-morrow, (Saturday,) morning.

The Uptown Folks Up Town.

The up-town people are a mind to be charmed with a Post-Office, even as they are with [illegible] country and enjoy a daily mail. Petitions signed by Mayor WOOD, several Aldermen and Councilmen, and thousands of the inhabitants of the upper part of the City, have been submitted to the Post Office Department, (Washington,) soliciting the establishment of [illegible] the island above Madison-square, under a distinctive name. Similar offices exist at Manhattanville, Yorkville and Harlem. It can't be possible that the Department will consent. It is [illegible] altogether—it must be contrary to some law. Why, that would be treating the up-town people just as well as the Brooklyn, and Flushing, and [illegible] Quogue, and [illegible] folks are treated. They would get their letters the very day they arrive in town!

Prime Grouse to be Served To-day.

The mower swung his scythe into most of the grass of our City Hall Park yesterday. It was raked into cocks last night. We passed down to the leeward of several, and sniffed [illegible] but in vain: there was no smell of new-mown hay about them. It was rumored that this grass will be served up as "grouse" in the restaurants to-day, unless our quick-eared Mayor get wind of the thing and detailed a squad to watch the premises.

Free Academy Prizes.

A friend of education, (name not out,) has offered again, through the Board of Education, the following money prizes for the students of the Free Academy. To every student who shall receive more than one medal, a prize of $5. The student who shall receive the second highest number of medals shall receive $20. The student who obtains the highest number of medals $100.

Trinity—Daily.

There is daily service in Trinity Church, but the attendance is always small. With the hope of increasing it and at the same time of securing a more devotional celebration of public worship, a good Churchman has proposed to defray the expenses of the choir for the daily service for one year.

Common Council.

The Board of Councilmen, after a protracted sitting in Committee of the Whole, on Wednesday evening adjourned until the first Monday in July.

Fire.

An alarm of fire for the Fifth District was sounded at about 12½ o'clock this morning. The Police Telegraph reported the fire to be in Fourth-street, near Second-avenue.

☞ The Legislative Committee, appointed to inquire into the present condition of the various Building Associations in New-York City, met yesterday (Thursday,) at No. 20 Chambers-street, but in consequence of the absence of important witnesses were obliged to adjourn until to-day.

☞ "Owing to the high price of provisions" (no doubt,) the price of pews in some of the up-town Churches has gone up 10 per cent. on past rates. We did hope that the keeper of stalls along "the narrow way" would buy directly of the producer, and so deter nobody by his high charges.

☞ They are building a sewer in Seventh-street between First-avenue and the Bowery. The man who superintends keeps the sidewalks in remarkably good condition, considering how dirty a job it always is for a neighborhood.

☞ The Board of [illegible] the late Mr. JOHN ADAMS, [illegible] bereaved family.

☞ "Devilled" crabs, prepared at Baltimore, have been sent out to Cincinnati. Not a bad idea. It makes one's mouth water.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

The $2,000 Trotting Match Withdrawn.

Yesterday the owner of the celebrated mare *Iola* received certain information which led to a *withdrawal of the race which was to come off* between the brown gelding *Mambrino* and *Iola*—two *miles and repeat, to wagons, for a stake of $2,000.*

Since the match was made *Iola* has been under the skillful training of Mr. WHELPLY, at East New-York, who was announced as the driver; but from an inspection of the agreement, it was ascertained to contain express stipulations for CHARLEY BROOKS to pull the reins over *Iola*. Subsequently the parties were assured that Mr. BROOKS was lying at his house, quite ill; therefore, matters were amicably arranged between the owners of the steeds, and the match declared null and void.

To-day there will be a contest on the Union Course, Long Island, mile heats, best three in five, between b. g. *Jack Potter*, entered by JAMES WHELPLY, and a r. g. named *Don Pedro*, for $300.

The great pacing match that was erroneously announced for last Tuesday, will positively take place at the Union Course on Tuesday next, 19th inst. The contest is between *Hero* and *Pocahontas*. The former to be driven by GEORGE SPICER, and the latter by JAMES D. McMANN.

We hear that the beautiful little horse *Lady Franklin* has been matched to trot against *Lantern*. Last season the "lady" was crowned with great success, as with her HIRAM WOODRUFF won a number of races.

A Game that few Yankees Understand.

The scene at the Cricket Ground at Hoboken for the last three days, has been worth a long ride to see. The beautiful field of the New-York Club—a gentle bowling valley girdled round with a wide circle of grand old trees—the surrounding hills covered with groups of ladies and gentlemen watching, from the shadow of the trees or the tents, the movements of the players, and an unclouded sky, combined to produce a most pleasing picture. It had a sort of old German aspect—yet it was an English one essentially. Nine-tenths of the immense number of visitors, we guessed from the universal dropping of their h's, were English. But it is a game that a Yankee may be proud to play well. It speaks much for the moral effect of the game, though we were on the ground some three *hours, and not less than 2,000 people were there,* we heard not a rough or profane word, nor saw an action that a lady might not see with propriety. It *costs three cents to get to Hoboken,* and for thousands of New-Yorkers there can be no greater felicity than to watch a game of cricket. We always announce each great game in time. So, reader, treat yourself and your boy, or your wife if she fancies a pleasant country walk, to a sight at the Cricketers.

Court of Appeals.

The following is a list of the first thirty causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for June Term, 1855:

1. [illegible]
2. Thurber vs. Griffin.
3. Taylor vs. Cadwell and others.
4. [illegible] vs. Bradford.
5. Wilson and another vs. Hudson and others.
6. Crippen vs. Hudson and others.
7. Seacord vs. Miller.
8. Mayor &c. New-York vs. Price.
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. [illegible]
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]
14. [illegible]
15. [illegible]
16. [illegible]
17. [illegible]
18. Gridley vs. Dugger and others.
19. [illegible]
20. Pratt vs. [illegible]
21. [illegible]
22. [illegible]
23. [illegible]
24. [illegible]
25. [illegible]
26. [illegible]
27. [illegible]
28. [illegible]
29. [illegible]
30. [illegible]

THE GAYETIES AND GRAVITIES OF PARIS.

Political: [illegible] — Social [illegible] — Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Thursday, May 31, 1855.

The fall of Sebastopol is speedily and steadily approaching. The Allies [illegible] and are preparing to seize the bull by the horns. [illegible] The Sea of Azof, which [illegible] of the valley of the Don [illegible] army of the Crimea, is in the power of the enemy. The road through the Putrid Sea, whether actual or fabulous, may now easily be shut off, and the fate of Perekop, the wonderful Open Sesame of the Peninsula, will soon, in its turn, be closed. The heroic defenders of Sebastopol can [illegible] in their favor, doubtless doomed to starvation, to surrender [illegible].

So the [illegible] are very jubilant, and Cassandra [illegible]. The sanguine await the grand tidings to-day, to-morrow and the next day, while the more reasonable are content if the victory be achieved before the pestilential heats of July. The Metallics of Vienna are as buoyant as a cork [illegible], for if the fortress yield Austria's co-operation will be no longer sought for, and her neutrality will no longer excite offence. Canrobert has fallen into deep disgrace—a natural consequence of the [illegible] activity which followed the accession of Pelissier. The great Raglan dispatch [illegible] to create amusement, and we have had this morning the opportunity of reading one of that warrior's pathetic bulletins. The King of [illegible]—Portugal I believe—is here, and we call him his Most Faithful Majesty when we allude to him in print. In conversation I have heard him spoken of as "the little fellow from Lisbon."

I mentioned that at Livingston & Wells' office, it is calculated that nine out of ten Americans that call there are Russians. I learn that at the Legation only one American has been seen, in the last three months, that had sympathy for the Allies. He was taken in hand by a Russophile, and was entirely converted in the space of twenty-five minutes. But in view of the approaching Russian calamity, we must hasten to run over to the winning side.

It was noticed that on their Majesties' return from London, the other day, their progress, in the neighborhood of the station, was quite plentifully strewed with flowers. Of course we were given to understand that this was spontaneous and unexpected. But a recent lawsuit in reference to a kindred subject, has disclosed the fact that the posies were all [illegible] of Madame Leon, the florist of the Passage Verdeau, who was engaged by the Northern Railroad Company, at a price fixed beforehand. The manifestations of cannon, flags, cockades and hurrahs, were long ago known to be executed to order, and the tributes of *les Dames de la Halle* were openly offered in their capacity of [illegible] women. But this feature of spreading the streets with roses by contract with the manager of a railroad, is certainly new, novel and daring. However, it has come out, and everybody knows it. The Company foresaw that no one else would throw bouquets and so determined to do it themselves. The Empress must be a happy woman—compelled to ride over flowers furnished by a joint stock company, and to appear to accept the [illegible] "new proof of the sympathetic affection with which their Majesties are everywhere greeted." She knows the Railroad man purchased a pretended popular welcome; she knows that they do it lest she go without, and she may wonder what they think of her honesty in lending herself to the cheat. Happy woman, the Empress of the French, if she is in any way sensitive and [illegible] with self-respect.

A maiden lady, aged 45, walking over one of the bridges, had a boy of 17 arrested for "putting his hand on her." On his trial, she was in a dreadful state of agitation, and could with difficulty give her evidence. Salts and other restoratives were freely used, and she finally was enabled to listen to the President's interrogatory:

"What complaint have you to make against this boy, marm?"

"He put his hand on my person, Sir."

A period of confusion, on the part of the respondent, followed this reply, but she soon recovered sufficiently to listen again.

"Did he commit no further offence, marm?"

"I don't know, Sir, I was so terrified that I believe I lost my wits."

"On what part of your person, marm, did he lay his hands?"

The accusatrix had a nervous attack before answering, but finally replied:

"On my left haunch, Sir."

She was quite unable to proceed any further in her deposition, and withdrew, sobbing, gurgling and hiccoughing, from the excess of her emotion.

The youth, when called upon for his defence, said that he was running at the time of the outrage, and may have touched Madame as he passed, but he did not remember it. His age pleaded in his favor, and as his master gave him a good character, he was released, and the old maid's haunch was unavenged. She may furnish another chapter, if she likes, to *Punch's* "Miseries of an Unfortunate Female."

The Italian Company is succeeding beyond their highest expectations. They play every other night, to an audience of eight hundred dollars, which, for a performance in a foreign language, is extraordinary. Ristori, the Sardinian Mars and Rachel, both in one, equally at home in tragedy and comedy, has achieved an unequivocal success of the most flattering kind. Dumas flatly prefers her to our own Jewess, and Jules Janin considers Ristori a match for her. I have only seen her yet in comedy, and though delighted by her interpretation of "Goldoni" and "Del Testa," I cannot judge of her powers in "Alfieri" or "Metastasio." She has played "Francesca da Rimini," by Silvio Pellico, [illegible]. Their Majesties attended the second representation. The merit of the whole company is much above that of any of the nine troupes whose performances I had the pleasure to witness last Winter at Florence.

In about a month an English Company will arrive, to alternate with the Italian. The first play is to be "Macbeth," with Mr. and Mrs. Wallack, and Marston as Macduff. The *Impresario* has already paid down $10,000 for the rent of the house. It is supposed they will confine themselves to the ancient repertory, as the modern is known to be exclusively composed of "translations from the French," the original of which are sufficiently familiar.

The author of "Struensée," a tragedy in verse, has been dealt hardly with. The play was interdicted by the Government, after twenty-five rehearsals. It has been published, however, and anybody may read it that likes. There is all the difference between reading a dangerous work, isolatedly and alone, and listening to it in company with two or three thousand others, that there is between being a single grain of gunpowder and being a handful of such grains, wadded down and kindled. So a man may read the "Marseillaise," but he can't have it sung to him.

A Russian ukase has, as you may know, ordered the publication of an illustrated sheet to be called the *Charivari*, or St. Petersburg *Punch*. The *Charivari* of this city is very merry over the supposed difficulties that will be met with. A picture represents the designer as being dubbed Daumier[illegible], after [illegible], and his doleful searches after [illegible] finally resorts to the plan of [illegible] the French caricatures, in which the [illegible]. For this display of simplicity, unbecoming in an editor, he is incontinently knouted.

When their Majesties visit the Crystal Palace, a sort of arm-chair, mounted on rollers, of a size between wheels and casters, is pushed after them. When they desire to contemplate a *chef d'œuvre*, they sit upon it. This machine broke down on its first appearance—one of the rollers came off, and darted away on its own account, describing the usual curve. The inventor was to have had the decoration of the Legion of Honor, but lost it through this contretemps.

A volume has just appeared, entitled *La Flore de l'Univers*. It consists of a collection of all the severities, objurgations, and other Billingsgatisms, written during a series of years by that eminently religious man, Louis Veuillot. I suppose that no other one writer for the press could show such a pile of slang, slander and slashing, as this Catholic publicist. The compiler issues the extracts under the attractive title of Flowers.

You cannot be unaware that in France the profession of dentist is looked upon with a very slight degree of esteem, and you may also know that Parisian ladies never attend bachelors' balls, even when given under the patronage of one of their own sex. When I say, therefore, that Messrs. Fowler and Prettebre, young American dentists, and both unmarried, gave last Thursday evening a most brilliant and successful ball, you will not probably think the following explanatory and circumstantial details entirely uncalled for.

Being but lately settled in Paris, and having just completed the furnishing of a very sumptuous apartment in the Hertford Palace, on the late site of the Chinese Bottes, they thought that a house-warming, on the scale which they meant to employ, would tend to associate them agreeably with their countrymen, to give them professional currency and extend their acquaintance. So after consulting several American ladies whose influence and opinion they thought it well to secure, and having felt the ground in all directions, the cards of invitation were printed. Gentlemen without families were invited by the hosts themselves, while ladies and families were bidden in the name of some one the dames patronesses. It was found that the French would, for this occasion only, and in consideration of the foreign origin of the entertainer, waive their objection to bachelors' festivities. They were also assured that in the United States dentistry was a highly respectable profession, and ranked as a branch of surgery. So from six to seven hundred invitations were easily circulated among the *élite* of the American society and their Parisian acquaintance.

The appearance of the rooms, when ready for company, was brilliant in the extreme. The art of decorative upholstery has rarely been carried further in a private dwelling. The changes that the apartment underwent, in the hands of the tapissier, were of the most extraordinary description. Doors were condemned by picturesque arrangements of flowers and drapery; a long entry, leading to the cloak-room, being hung with yellow and lit by chandeliers of gas and geraniums, looked very much like a corridor in fairy land, and smelled like a reminiscence of Sabbath-breaking and playing truant. In every window was a mirror, filling up the entire space, surrounded by moss work, and finished off at the bottom by parterres of flowers, through which the air filtered in spicy breezes. A clock, with a very small face, imbedded in a perfect gush of green leaves and of red petals, looked like a monitory warning to the effect that *tempus fugit*, even in the midst of verdure, youth and beauty. But as the clock had been stopped by the thoughtful care of the decorator, the device was probably meant as a hint that *tempus does not fugit* under the delightful circumstances and in the delicious company I have mentioned. It would be quite useless to detail the fire-places that were transformed into bowers, and the calorifiers that were embosomed in the seven colors. The music was furnished by Strauss, whose fine band played, among other novelties, the waltz from the "Trovatore" and a Negro quadrille. "Yankee Doodle" was the fifth figure, and I must say that I never saw that rather slow minuet executed with such vigor and animation. I even noticed several satin slippers, not engaged in the dance, beat the measure with extreme vivacity, producing a very pleasing rub-a-dub-dub. The cold refreshment table, from 10 till 1, the hot supper at 2, the retired ice-water cubby, and the cognac department up stairs, were served with that abundance and *recherché* which have made Potel & Chabot famous.

In the card-room were two whist tables, and I looked in to see who was winning. At one was Horace Greeley, with our brilliant Lady Secretary, Mrs. Piatt, for a partner; their adversaries were Mrs. Healy,—much too good natured to be anybody's adversary,—and a gentleman whose name I did not learn. At the particular moment of the game which fell under my observation, Mr. Greeley and his fair *vis-a-vis* were in the nine holes—their opponents counting but six. Diamonds were trumps, and the lead was Mrs. Piatt's. Mr. Greeley sometimes found it difficult to proceed according to *Hoyle*, such was the constant succession of old acquaintances, who wished to ask him how he did. He once played third hand low in consequence, and, of course, lost the trick!

The gayeties of the occasion were not brought to a close till sunrise, though your humble servant, having six miles to ride, thought proper to withdraw at daybreak. The amiable hosts put all manner of obstacles in the way of his departure, by barring up the avenue to the cloak-room, and even concealing his *chapeau*. Nothing but this unparalleled outrage occurred, I believe, to mar the festivities of this very gay and highly successful bachelor's ball. Encouraged to repeat the experiment, they mean to open the season next November.

The Hippodrome is exhibiting a "giant horse," an animal so huge that his rider has to ascend his back by means of a ladder. But his bones rattle as he trots, and the spectacle being much more repulsive than pleasing, the public hissed vigorously. The unhappy creature is said to have been found at the veterinary establishment at Alfort, where he had been abandoned by his owner as too overgrown to be of any use. The manager has received a lesson upon his interpretation of the manner in which the taste of the Parisians may be consulted, and their leisure amused.

Mme. de St. Marc advertises that in a view to satisfy gentlemen desirous of entering into the holy state of matrimony, she has just completed her "repertory" of ladies, both in France and in foreign countries. You will admire the word "repertory;" it is an improvement upon "assortment."

I have just read with mingled disgust and amusement a letter from *Florence*, signed "An American," and published in the *Courier and Enquirer*. In this article I am styled an "ass," a "mendax," "a boy in sense, though a man in years," a "Dick Turpin" rather than a Dick Tinto, because the former closed his career at Tyburn, and so on and so forth, through the most scurrilous column I have seen for years in any American journal. The vulgarity and folly of this attack disincline me toward making any reply, even if the matter at issue—the historical accuracy of a group of current and popular Florentine anecdotes—merited discussion or rejoinder. With what grotesque solemnity does the writer repulse a capital stuttering story about Powers and Charles Lever! If he had his way, he would advise Gen. Pierce to deny the candy legend in a message to the Senate. I have every reason for believing the author of this unparalleled piece of abuse to be an Englishman, who has personal motives for quite against me, though he forge the signature of "An American." I do not believe any American in Florence to be capable of writing the concluding paragraph in the letter, in which he seeks to disclose my real name by alluding, in unmistakable terms, to another member of my family. In the whole history of journalism, there is nothing so mean as this. Knowing whom he attacks, he skulks himself behind the convenient protection of an anonyme. Whoever he is, I stamp him as a blackguard in language and a coward in spirit.

DICK TINTO.

ITALY.

Affairs of Piedmont—The Convents Bill—The Piedmontese Contingent—Revolutionary Movement in Italy—Tuscany—The Roman States—Latest Account of the Eruption of Vesuvius.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Turin, Tuesday, May 22, 1855.

Since my last communication some important events have taken place in Italy. I will begin with the affairs of Piedmont. It is the universal desire of the masses in this country that the laws of the convents and monastic orders generally should be revised; that is, emancipated from the control of Rome, and made amenable to the civil laws. To effect this purpose, the Parliament of Piedmont is engaged in passing what is called the *Convents Suppression Bill*. All was going well with the new measure, when the King was so worked upon by Jesuits in the pay of Rome, that his Majesty tried to upset the measure; whereupon the Cavour Ministry resigned. This event was followed by much excitement, and we had continual demonstrations in Turin and throughout the country, as the people feared the Jesuits might persuade the King no longer to observe his constitutional oath. Fortunately their fears were groundless, for after a few days his Majesty again recalled the Cavour Ministry, and at this moment there is every possibility of the bill passing the Chambers and becoming a law.

Gen. Lamarmora, who commands the Piedmontese contingent in the Crimea, telegraphs every day to that Government. The army he commands is now with the English forces about Sebastopol; that is a part of it, and the remainder will follow and act with the British troops in the grand operations which are about to take place. The people here have entered enthusiastically into the war feeling. The country is prosperous and advancing in every way, which cannot be said of any other part of Italy.

All the Austrian troops have now left the Tuscan States. The Austrian Generals have thought proper to concentrate their forces, as a revolutionary movement is expected in Central and Southern Italy. The secret societies are again at work, and all the despotic Governments of the Peninsula are in a state of alarm. Political arrests have taken place in Tuscany, Naples, Sicily and the Papal States. The French forces in the latter are reduced to about 5,000. The Pope is asking for more French troops, as he does not consider himself safe with so small a force. Mazzini is said to be the head of the present political agitation, which has broken out at Rocca di Papa, in a very threatening way. I am convinced if the war in Europe continues, the whole of Italy will eventually rise, supposing always that Austria is engaged in Hungary and Poland. All will depend on that. The people are dissatisfied with their present rulers, who keep up political persecution year after year. The King of Naples is the most detested of all the Sovereigns of Italy. In Naples the police have just forbidden all journals to enter the kingdom, even the Austrian official organs. Here the prisons remain crowded with political offenders, and no one knows who may be dragged off next for his opinions,—opinion about Government being a crime in Naples. The King has just gone off to pay a visit to the Pope on the frontiers of the Papal States. The Pope and the King of Naples have been great friends since the former fled from Rome to the Neapolitan dominions during the revolutionary period of 1848.

The great event at Naples has been the eruption of Vesuvius. I will close my present letter with an account I have just received from Naples, and which gives the latest particulars of this singular phenomenon:

Naples, Sunday, May 20, 1855.

The great topic of conversation during the last eighteen days is now beginning to fall us, and Naples is resuming its ordinary appearance. Carriages are coming down to usual prices, horses are enjoying repose, and not less so are those families whose misfortune it was to live on that line of road to Vesuvius. In short the mountain has nearly said its say, and the probable amount of damages can pretty nearly now be ascertained. A stranger, however, would call the spectacle still beautiful, and so it is. Through the darkness of the night, one can just mark the dim outline of the mountain, while pouring down a portion of the summit are two several branches of fire. Their proportions are, however, curtailed, and the upper parts of the streams alone are bright. I walked up by one branch, the other day, from St. Josio, and came down by the other to Cercolo, and will give you some of the observations I made. Referring, not to my humble self, but to the nature of the ground over which I passed, it might have well been called devils' work upon earth. As I proceeded up the water course from St. Josio, my progress was stopped by a vast embankment or mountain of lava, which from its appearance must inevitably have swallowed up everything in its course had it continued, but some mighty power had arrested it, and like a rock it stood some fifty or sixty feet in height. That power—say and believe all who were on the spot—was St. George, our good old English friend, and a variety of engravings of him on horseback and the dragon under foot, and the fair Princess in the back ground are attached to the trees—nay more, there are some who swear that St. George rode across the lava the night before; since which time it has ceased to flow. I can only say that I did not see him.

The stream of lava, as I ascended it, was still smoking violently, and in the fissures the fire was glowing. From some of these, fountains of boiling, liquid lava, issued at times; and running over the old blackened surface added another coat, without being able to stir up the old course beneath to move on. The blocks which formed the surface, cracked and broken into smaller portions, were often as smooth and as finely beveled as if a carpenter's tools had been employed; but the general character of lava was as it were lumps of scoria, or exhausted coke. It is worth mentioning that there is scarcely any known object which is so difficult to reduce into a state of fusion as this once hardened lava. Trees were still burning on the opposite bank to that by which I ascended, and the heat emitted was almost intolerable. In some places the lava had filled up the bed of the stream, and rising fifty feet above my head, had fallen over the adjacent vineyards and blocked up the by-roads. Our road, therefore, lay occasionally across the lava, and a sharp run was necessary. The apex where the two branches meet, and from which they commence their divergent roads, is a grand point, and one looks up to the summit of the precipice over which the lava fell as one would look up to the top of a Swiss cascade. The ground in this neighborhood had been invaded by the enemy, and was sadly destroyed. Taking the other branch, I followed it down to Cercolo. It was a brilliant day, enabling me to look upon all the points of interest which lay stretched before me as though on a topographical map. One large house, now no longer so, was reduced to small stones and powder, and intermixed with the lava. Another confronted the stream like a bold warrior, and there its course was arrested, but it had crept up to the entries and was looking in at the windows of the Primo Piano, and in a little more time would have swallowed up all. Lower down preparations had been made in anticipation of the arrival of the enemy. All the furniture had been removed—the windows were taken out, doors carried off, and the very [illegible] which [illegible] the lower openings had been wrenched out. Soldiers were still clearing and deepening the road, and many of the peasants of the country were occupied in a similar way, but I think that their works were works of supererogation, and that no further damage is to be apprehended. Lava and water and small stones are, however, still thrown out, and descend to a certain distance on the surfaces of the old branches. To calculate the average rate at which the lava has traveled would be impossible. In some places, it has advanced 300 palms an hour, in others 100, in others 60.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Private letters, dated Kamiesch, the 19th ultimo, state that the Russians having made a sortie during the day to retake two redoubts near the Careening ravine, captured by General Pelissier, were observed by a frigate stationed at the entrance of the port of Sebastopol; an alarm was given, and Gen. Pate advanced with his division to meet the Russians. The enemy, who debouched from the side of the Quarantine Fort along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians fled in confusion, leaving about 1,000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel had been completed and firmly connected with the other works. No apprehension was entertained for any attempt the Russians might make against it. In fact, it was generally remarked that their attacks were much less determined than formerly. The troops from the camp of Maslak had arrived in excellent condition, and were hutted in front of the Bay of Kazatch. The Piedmontese contingent was landed at Balaklava. Omer Pacha was expected with 25,000 men from Eupatoria. It was believed that General Canrobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the north side of Sebastopol, while Gen. Pelissier would press the town on the south. The division under Canrobert, to be formed into three columns, will have marched on the Tchernaya, and taken possession of the defiles in the mountains, which are considered to be the keys of Simpheropol, and thus all communication will be cut off between the Russian army and the Sea of Azoff. The plan had been arranged between the generals commanding the British, French, Turkish, and Piedmontese armies.

The Calcutta *Englishman* gives the following hideous instance of cruelty: "We have read of the terrors of the Spanish Inquisition, the horrors and barbarities of the Reign of Terror, and the persecutions of Christians by the Roman Emperors, but the atrocities of the fiend Juggernath, if not exactly unparalleled, are of a nature so revolting and brutal as to instil loathing and disgust. The inordinate love of cruelty and refinements of torture practiced by this robber, lately elicited upon his short trial, are supremely barbarous. A little while previous to his arrest, Juggernath seized and carried off to the fortress (the pandemonium where the worst excesses were enacted) the child of a mahajun, who was reputed to be rich. He offered to ransom the boy for a sum of money so exorbitant as to be out of the father's power to pay. The robber, determined not to be outdone in his nefarious scheme of extortion, put in force a diabolical threat which he had previously communicated to the child's parents. He cut off the unfortunate lad's ears and nose, and placing them in a brass dish, covered with red cloth, sent the hideous spectacle as a gift to the father, with an intimation that if, in event of the amount demanded being not forthwith remitted, he should be greeted with a sight of the other members of his son's body. As no blood can be knocked out of a stone, and the sum was far beyond the parent's means, he earnestly implored for his son. The inexorable Juggernath was as good as his word, the fingers and toes followed next, and finally he dashed out the boy's brains against the wall of his fort. The boy's parents are the principal accusers against this inhuman criminal."

The war correspondent of the London *Times*, in one of his letters, says: "The Russians lately adopted various 'dodges' to get our men into their hands and to draw them over the parapet, such as putting their caps on the muzzles of their firelocks and holding them just over the trenches, &c., or showing their bayonets above the earthworks, and keeping men ready to fire at any soldiers who came forward to seize them. On Friday night a Russian bugler, a mere lad, leaped on the top of the trench, and was killed by numerous balls, in the very act of sounding the charge. His dead body fell into our trench. On Friday there was a flag of truce in front of the lines where the fight took place, and we handed over 19 dead Russians found in our trenches to the enemy's burying party. Lieutenant Rochfort, of the 49th, was wounded, not by one of his own men, but by leaping down on a bayonet fixed on a firelock, which was lying up against the parapet. He is getting on favorably. The enemy are repairing and strengthening their batteries, and are busy throwing up new works inside the town itself. It is not correct to say that there are any earthworks about Sebastopol with tiers of guns in them; indeed, it would not be possible to construct earthworks with guns placed one above the other in them. The expression applies rather to the fact that there are some batteries formed on the slopes of hills, and that the intrenchments rise up one inside the other, so that the inner one is higher up on the hill-side than that in front of it. The camp of the enemy at the north side is now double the size it was a short time back, but there do not appear to be many troops in the tents, and some people think that the tents have been pitched as another ruse in order to deceive us as to their strength."

The following extract from a Canton letter, dated 15th of April, gives some idea of the state of affairs in the "Middle Kingdom:" "We have had no political movements of any consequence during this month, as the mandarins at present appear to have it all their own way in and around Canton within a circle of ten or twenty miles. Beyond this, from all I can gather, the rebels are as numerous and as powerful as ever. The imperialists are taking advantage of the present lull in their immediate neighborhood by executing a frightful number of unfortunates. I have been told on good authority that, between the 8th of March and the 5th of April, no less than 3,000 people have been beheaded in this place alone, to say nothing of the judicial murders at Whampoa and elsewhere. Near Whampoa it is said there are two separate heaps of heads. The first was raised at the expense of the imperialists when the rebels had the ascendancy here; the second pile is accumulating every day by the execution of rebels. No man's head is safe. An individual may have been absent some time from his native village, and on his return the chances are that some kind friend denounces him to the mandarins for the sake of the reward. My belief is that a Chinaman would sell the best friend he had on earth for $4 or $5."

The London *Times* Correspondent writes as follows on laying down the telegraph wires at Eupatoria: "I told you in my last letter that the submarine telegraph was on the way to Eupatoria. Now it is completed—at least as far as the line goes. The day before yesterday (May 9) the wires were laid down up to the house of Omar Pacha. Rather *naïve* were the comments of the Turks and Tartars when they were looking at the mysterious black serpent winding along the streets before it was buried in the earth by the fatigue parties ordered out for the purpose. The Tartars were in vain breaking their heads to find an explanation for this *marifet* (contrivance) of the Inglis. The Turks suggested something about a *lakm*, (mine,) or other awful warlike machinery; and both, when told that the wire which they were covering with earth would convey Omar Pacha's message in a few seconds to Sebastopol, and in a little more than a minute to Varna, smiled incredulously, although exclaiming 'Agaib,' (marvellous.) The vessel which laid down the submarine wire, took on her return voyage another batch of Tartar laborers to Sebastopol."

A Dublin paper says: "Among the military relics we have lately seen, one, brought from Balaklava by the master of a merchant vessel, is most interesting and melancholy. It is a brass helmet, the head-piece of 'Princess Charlotte's Own,' found on the fatal plain of Balaklava. Its owner must have been in the thick of that gallant fight, which almost annihilated the English cavalry, as his helmet bears abundant evidence of a perfect storm of blows. We could without difficulty trace upon it the marks of ten distinct and heavy sabre blows, most of them indenting the brass to the depth of half an inch, but only one actually cutting through the helmet. But at the top, close under the socket for the plume, is the mark of that which effected what lance or sabre could not—the deadly rifle-bullet. The ball must have gone right through the top of the soldier's head as, near the base of the helmet inside, the leather is torn as if by the same force. Some spots of the gallant owner's blood still stain the lining, and some straggling hairs torn off by the infliction of the wound—leaving little doubt that the fatal messenger had done the work too surely."

A correspondent in the East writes: "A very young and pleasing Russian officer was lately made prisoner by the English, and by his engaging manners very soon became a general favorite. He is very accomplished, appears to have a good supply of cash, and with great dexterity avails himself of every opportunity to flatter the English; at the same time he cleverly takes every chance of insinuating something or other derogatory to the French; and evidently does all in his power to create a bad feeling between the allies; and with some skill shows what wonders they would do as allies, assuring his auditors that the Russians, to a man, are fond of the English. This gentleman has been sent to England. I have heard of several other prisoners who have acted nearly the same. It has often struck me when in company with this sort of Russian prisoners, that they have been sent prisoners intentionally by the Russians for the purpose of creating a party in their favor in England."

The *Osiris*, arrived at Marseilles with dates from Constantinople to the 17th inst., brings word that General Bosquet had made another reconnoissance of the Tchernaya, and ascertained that the Russians were taking a great deal of trouble to fortify the high road of Baidar. They are also increasing the number of batteries to the north of Sebastopol, and adding to the internal barriers of the town. The strength and means of the allies are nevertheless deemed superior to those of the enemy. Before Bosquet's reconnoissance was commenced, the French positions near Kamiesch Bay were fortified with seven redoubts and a long ditch.

The *Boulogne Gazette* says: "There is once more a serious intention of Uniting France and England by a submarine railway. The latest project is that of Dr. Payerne, who, with 40 subaqueous boats, of which he is the inventor, 1,500 sailors and navvies, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and £10,000,000 sterling expenses, would undertake to construct a tunnel, by means of which the strait which separates the two countries would be crossed in 30 minutes. The position of this tunnel would be, no doubt, nearly parallel with that of the electric telegraph, and contiguous to it, as being the narrowest part of the Channel, as well as that where the depth of water is the least."

A soldier before Sebastopol saw a man crouching over one of the guns; he asked him what he was doing? The only answer was by a cut with a sword, which took off, luckily only the tip of his nose. He immediately pinned the man to the gun with his bayonet. He turned out to be a Russian artilleryman, who had managed to spike the gun, which had been either overlooked or so imperfectly done that he had been able to withdraw the nail. Fortunately the nail with which he spiked the gun is an old rusty iron one, which can be easily got out.

A letter from Berne of the 24th, in the *Post Ampt Gazette*, says: "The recruiting for the Anglo-Swiss legion is going on with great activity. A number of recruits are found, particularly in this city and neighborhood, where there are many young men out of employment, and who desire nothing better than to enter a foreign service. Seven workmen from one establishment have left together for Selestadt, the place of rendezvous. 1,100 recruits have already left for that place, and it is probable that the 3,000 Swiss calculated on will soon be enrolled."

Viscount Strangford died on Tuesday at his residence in Harley-street, at an advanced age. His lordship was in the diplomatic service of his country for a long series of years, and was successively appointed to represent this country at Lisbon, in the Brazils, at Stockholm, at Constantinople, and at St. Petersburg. He was the author of several literary productions. The title and estates devolve upon his eldest son, Hon. George Sydney Smythe.

An article of general consumption is the bread baked by the private bakers at Balaklava, which, it appears, is found vastly preferable to the ration bread imported from Stamboul and Varna. That ration bread is eatable, but not agreeable to eat. It is always stale and sometimes mouldy, and the soldiers prefer spending their money in buying a better sort of bread than the commissariat are able to procure for them.

A letter from Madrid says: "Our capital and that of Portugal will soon be united by a line of electric telegraph, which will pass by Badajoz. On the other hand, the Portuguese Government has just submitted to the approbation of the Chambers a contract which it has entered into with a French house for the construction of a telegraphic line from Lisbon to Oporto."

Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron writes from the heights of Balaklava, to the effect that the late letter written by the Earl of Perth, in extenuation of his son, Lord Forth, and in which letter certain alleged testimony of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel is advanced, "besides omitting some important facts, contains many statements not authorized by any information ever given by me to his Lordship."

A letter from Canton says: "In the Pacific squadron preparations are making to have another dash at that wretched place Petropaulovski—at least so it is supposed, as two vessels have gone to sea with sealed orders; two more have proceeded to Japan, and the admiral follows as soon as Sir John Bowring returns from Siam. It is supposed from Japan they will go northward."

All the officers of the Emperor's household who went to Constantinople to make preparations for the Emperor's intended journey to the East, have returned to France in the *Simois*. It is, therefore, difficult to believe that there can be any truth in the rumors which still circulate, that the Emperor has not abandoned his project.

The Conference brig, *Peter*, of and from North Shields to Carthagena, was attacked by pirates on the coast of Riff, 2d May. The master and crew escaped in their boats, and afterwards fell in with the British brig *Lively*, Napier, totally abandoned, which they took charge of and brought safely into this port on the 18th May.

Among the amusements in camp the 2d Regiment of Zouaves have established a theatre. The performances, by the men of the regiment, take place twice a week, and are excellently arranged. The prices of admission are voluntary, and the funds devoted to the benefit of the French prisoners in Sebastopol and elsewhere.

The Grand Council of Ticino, in its sitting of the 22d, passed a bill concentrating all authority over ecclesiastical matters in the hands of the State, without any intervention on the part of the ecclesiastical power. The Archbishop of Milan and Bishop of Como had previously protested against the bill.

The presence in the camps of so many officers of different nations—and the Foreign Legion in the French service can alone furnish forth representatives of nearly every European country—gives often a political turn to conversation, and many important and interesting statements are occasionally made.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell has, at his own request, been relieved from the duties of Commandant of Balaklava. The military arrangements for the defence of the position will, however, be retained by him, while Colonel Harding will exercise all the general duties connected with the town and neighboring bazaar of Kadikoi.

The *Piemonte* of Turin of the 27th states that the greatest activity prevails at this moment in the Piedmontese war-office, in order to fill up the deficiency caused in the army by the departure of the Eastern expedition.

The Governor-General of the Capital has issued orders that no one is to visit Cronstadt, except provided with the permission of the superior authorities expressed in writing.

The Empress Dowager of Russia intends, it is stated, to pass a portion of this Summer at a country house near the Hague. She will first visit Berlin.

A shilling subscription has been entered into at Brighton for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a bust of General Sir De Lacy Evans, the work of Mr. Pepper, a local sculptor.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 18th inst. state that it has become highly probable that a meeting will shortly take place between the Czar Alexander II. and the King of Prussia.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 19th announces that the Emperor had just inspected the arsenals, fortifications, troops, batteries, and fleets at Cronstadt.

The Earl of Albemarle's son, Lord Bury, has entered on his legislative functions as a member of the Council of Canada.

The cry of the Carlist bands is "Viva la Religion—death to heretics."

Fashions for June.

From Le Follet.

Hail to this delightfully sunny weather, which has come at last to gladden our expectant hearts, and dissipate the almost realized fear that we were henceforth doomed to an eternal Winter! The variations of the season sensibly affect the degrees of fashion. Sombre colors have now given way to all that is fresh and light, and the aerial tulle and gauze floating on the Sol's genial rays, produce an effect most charmingly seasonable.

A number of elegant toilettes have been lately seen at a *fête* given by a distinguished member of the aristocracy. We must notice a few out of the many. One of light lilac taffetas, embroidered in bunches of white lilac, was particularly beautiful. The three flounces were trimmed wreaths of the same flowers, mixed with foliage, forming irregular festoons at the edge, which style is much in vogue at the present time, and offers an agreeable change to the uniform indentation so long in fashion. This robe was accompanied by two bodies; the one low, with short sleeves, the other high, and sleeves à l'Italienne. The low body, intended for ball dress, was a draperie. The hair dressed à l'Eugénie, with a profusion of white and colored lilac.

The walking-dress was completed by a rice straw bonnet, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and a white lace mantelet, or white taffetas, trimmed with a deep lace.

Another dress was of white taffetas, with three flounces commencing at the waist, and appearing like a triple skirt. Upon each flounce was a double ruche of tulle, bordered with a very narrow black velvet ribbon.

The mantelet écharpe is now an established favorite, and is made in the following manner: Upon a broad band of taffetas, moire, or gros de Naples, is placed a barbe of lace, guipure, or application de Bruxelles, which is a finish to match. This scarf is sometimes made wholly of taffetas, the flounce being of the same material, surmounted by two rows of lace insertion, edged with velvet, upon which is a row of small hanging buttons. A zephyr fringe edges the flounce and trims the top of the mantelet. A beautiful lace floats below the flounce, so disposed as to leave the arm and hand completely free in their movements. The front of the scarf is fastened by invisible hooks and eyes.

The mantelet Louis XVI., of black taffetas, is ornamented by two ruches, one half way down, the other on the collar, and is ornamented at the edge with a deep and rich fringe, with an open heading.

Foulards, poils de chèvres, and printed muslins de laine are much in demand this season. They are generally worn with jackets of silk or velvet, or a canezou of cambric or white quilting. White guipure is also used for this purpose.

The vegetable silk is a new production from china, and rather resembles the poils de chevres, is very flexible, and takes beautiful tints. It is made in exquisite designs, and forms also open ribbons, which are very suitable for bonnets, as neither the sun nor damp has any effect upon the silk. Some very pretty bonnets are made of the silk lace, and destined to replace the horsehair bonnets.

Among the flowers the most in favor at this season for head-dress, are the apple and chesnut blossoms; they are also used with much taste and good effect as ornaments for bonnets. Lace, crape, and blonde bonnets will be much worn this summer; lace and silk guipure are, if possible, more used than ever. The mantelet écharpe, composed entirely of the latter elegant material, and trimmed only with ruches of satin ribbon, is a great favorite, and forms an elegant finish to the dressed toilettes, petits d'été, foulards, and white dresses, so much adopted by our fair fashionables this season. We must not omit to notice the rice straw bonnet, also a great favorite; it is both elegant and aristocratic—its delicate whiteness forming so good a contrast with the rich colored flowers used as its most appropriate trimming. With ball-dress, the hair is most frequently dressed à l'Eugénie, ornamented with ears of corn, and stars composed of diamond flowers, or leaves formed entirely of feathers, with diamond centres; both are very elegant and rich. To a ball dress of crape, flowers composed exclusively of straw, form a very pretty and tasteful ornament. Bright yellow straw and Swiss straws are also very elegantly trimmed with lilac and other spring flowers.

An elegant dress bonnet may be made as follows:— The front of rice straw, the crown of pink [illegible], covered with a barb of black lace, the ends of which are fastened on each side by a pink thistle. A wreath of the same flower trims the inside all round the front, and the curtain is a narrow black lace both inside and outside, standing out a little beyond the edge. Organdi dresses, with flounces of the same, edged with narrow white guipure, are much worn; grenadines in checks, or with flounces à disposition, are also greatly in favor. For morning dress, the redingote is still in request, the following is a very recherché one, composed of drab taffetas, fastened from the top of the body to the bottom of the skirt with tabs coming to a point in the centre, the lozenge between formed by these tabs, is filled by pink taffetas, covered with white bouillonnée. Jockey sleeves, with flat epaulette, slashed and filled in with pink taffetas; below this a bouillonné, finished just below the elbow by a band trimmed with a rich broad lace. Although chequé has been the favorite color during the winter, it does not seem to be in any danger of being discarded, but rather to take a prominent place among the novelties appearing for the coming season. We may notice one dress of chequé taffetas, with two embroidered trimmings down the skirt in the same color. The pattern being much larger at the bottom than at the top, leaves the front of the dress plain, over which hangs the long ends of the sash, which appears likely to be very fashionable this summer. The embroidered trimmings for these dresses are made in separate bands, so as to be placed according to the taste of the wearer.

Another, of the same color, with double skirt on the under one, was a deep wreath of embroidery, representing pinks, roses, daisies and tulips, with which were mingled fancy leaves in various shades of the same color. This entirely covered the lower skirt. Round the bottom of the upper skirt was a wreath of the same pattern, but in smaller proportions, above which the dress was embroidered in separate flowers, diminishing in size towards the waist. The body was to match, and a small wreath ornamented the sleeves and basques. A blue bonnet would be a suitable accompaniment to this handsome dress.

Black silk dresses, embroidered in colored sewing-silk, will be very fashionably worn this season. We notice one with five pinked and scalloped flounces, the top one reaching nearly to the waist; each flounce nearly covered with embroidery of blue corn flowers and green leaves.

Another in black silk, the flounce embroidered in large spots in sewing-silk, dark green at the bottom and lighter towards the top, where they decrease also in size; the spots being embroidered in two shades of the same color, but sufficiently different to make the effect distinct. A large quantity of trimmings of the same pattern is made with the dress, to be placed en échelle on the body, basques, and sleeves. A low body, with short sleeves, and bertha worked to match, is sometimes worn with this dress for a ball of petite soirée. Materials à disposition are again much worn this year—only, to give them novelty, they are made in the most varied colors and patterns, such as drab, mauve, velvet, sea green, in chiné patterns, in all shades. Some have a broad black stripe of six inches, with on the edge of the flounce stamped in the material; sometimes this stripe has a very narrow one on each edge; they resemble terry velvet, and on a grey, dove-color, or sea-green dress, have a very pretty and distingué appearance.

Large plaid checks appear in all materials this Summer, the only novelty in them is, that on checks of all shades are fine black lines in checks. We have already seen some of these dresses with double skirts, with broad bands, and a plain, low body, intended to be worn with a basquine of black taffetas, embroidered and trimmed with lace. Later in the Summer this may be replaced by a canezou of black lace or embroidered muslin. Canezous seem likely to be more in favor than ever. Chiné materials in all shades are much in demand. A dress of chiné taffetas, black and white, with black lace mixed in the flounces, is considered quite distingué. We have some in stripes, white and chocolate, or blue and white. The colored stripes were chiné, in all shades; upon the white stripe were small checks in the shades of the colored stripe.

Basques are still much worn this Summer, the only difference being that they are made very long; or, when short, are trimmed with a very deep fringe or lace, headed by galons or narrow fluted ribbon, arranged in patterns.

Fancy bodies are very much worn, either in velvet or taffetas, and very richly trimmed; they are always closed in front. These bodies often form the most elegant part of the dress, the skirt being without ornament, or with plain flounces. With a plain taffeta skirt, a velvet body embroidered and richly trimmed with lace, is very suitable. To supply the place of ornaments, these skirts are made extremely full; they are plaited flat into the band, and set out very much at the bottom. To effect this, thin whalebones are sometimes run round the lower part of the slip; but this is rather an extravagance than a fashion, as it gives the figure so much the form of a bell, and an unavoidable stiffness.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Auditor of Indiana advertises those holding the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank at Lafayette, Merchants' Bank at Springfield, Green County Bank at Bloomfield, Government Stock Bank at Lafayette, Laurel Bank at Laurel, Bank of Connersville at Connersville, Wabash Valley Bank at Logansport, Bank of T. Wadsworth of Hartford, at Michigan City, to return the same to the office for cancellation on or before the 15th day of July next, that the outstanding circulation may be determined as accurately as possible, and a pro rata dividend thereon declared. Certificates for the amount returned will be issued, and the dividend on the respective banks paid upon the presentation of the certificates at the Auditor's office after the 15th of August next.

The Boston *Journal* understands that the investigations made by the United States authorities, prove that the business of enlisting recruits for the Crimea has been and is carried on very extensively. In some instances it is stated that recruits who had enlisted under Uncle Sam, have been enticed away and induced to enlist in the service of Queen Victoria. The United States officers are on the alert for further offenders.

The two mammoth steamers *Canada* and *America*, built for the Great Western Railway, will commence their regular trips from Hamilton to Oswego on the 18th of June. This will make another delightful route to reach New-York, Boston, and the East, enjoying a pleasant night's rest on Lake Ontario, arriving at Oswego next morning—thence by rail at New-York, same evening.

A man in Cincinnati pays $20 fine every Monday morning for selling soda on Sunday. His receipts on that day are something over $60, on which there is a profit of $60, which, after paying the fine, leaves a clear gain of $40.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies, both old and new school, have resolved to hold their next annual session in the City of New-York. This conjunction has not occurred before since the division [illegible] separation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

To J. Hosford Smith, Esq., late Consul for Syria and Palestine.

A number of gentlemen, well-known litterateurs, and public men of the highest standing and respectability, in testimony of their respect for the public and private merits of J. Hosford Smith, Esq., late United States Consul for Palestine and Syria, invited that gentleman to a banquet, which came off in the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday night. The invitation and reply were couched in the following terms:

New-York, June 1, 1855.

To J. Hosford Smith, Esq.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, your friends and fellow-citizens, who have enjoyed in a foreign land your courteous attention, bid you a cordial welcome on your return to your native country. In the discharge of your official duties as United States Consul in Syria, you secured the esteem of all who had the good fortune to require your protection, while your administration reflected credit upon your country and yourself.

Wishing to make some expression of our respect for you personally, and to renew the pleasant intercourse we had with you abroad, we beg the pleasure of your company at dinner, on some early day that may suit your convenience.

With great regard, we are truly yours,

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

Edwin Burr,	Wm. A. L. [illegible],	J. T. Barclay, Phil.
[illegible],	F. B. Fowler,	C. B. Degen, N. Y.
[illegible] Bronson,	W. G. F. [illegible],	Chas. M. Leupp,
J. H. Wetmore, Jr.,	[illegible],	Alfred Douglas,
C. R. Walcott, Jr.,	Bayard Taylor,	Lewis K. Bridge,
[illegible], M. D.,	Geo. Wm. [illegible],	Benj. S. Walcott,
Geo. A. Schieffelin,	J. V. C. Smith, Boston,	E. H. Champlin, MD
Daniel [illegible],	G. W. Cullum, U. S. A.,	O. H. Shephard,
Geo. G. Hastings,	W. M. T. Wallace, do.	

REPLY.

New-York, June 8, 1855.

Gentlemen: Detained from my anticipated departure for Washington yesterday morning, I was last evening honored with your polite invitation to meet you with other friends at dinner, on such day as shall be most agreeable to me.

This is quite an unexpected, I may say unmerited compliment, and I fear those whom I had the gratification of meeting while holding an official position abroad have placed too high an estimate on my services.

It will, however, afford me great pleasure to meet them again in this our native land, and, with a grateful sense of this friendly manifestation of your feelings, I accept the invitation tendered me, and beg to name, if agreeable to you, Wednesday next, as a day that will be convenient to myself.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. HOSFORD SMITH.

To David Dudley Field, Esq., and others.

At about 8½ o'clock, the company was conducted to the dining-hall, in which the table had been laid for forty persons—thirty-one gentlemen took their seats. D. Dudley Field, Esq., occupied the Chair, with the guest of the evening seated at his right. Rev. Wm. Balch asked the customary blessing. After ample justice had been done to the material of a board luxuriously furnished, and the epicurean rarities of which were dispensed under the attentive and liberal supervision of Mr. John Gallagher, the Chairman rose, and proposed, in conformity with a custom which, he said, was ancient and honored, the first regular toast:

The President of the United States,

which was received with huzzas.

The second toast,

The Governor of the State of New-York,

was proposed, with the remark that while every American would, of course, drink to the last toast, every true son of the Empire State would drink with a hearty enthusiasm to this. It was received with cheers.

Col. Fuller suggested that as the ex-Governor (Mr. Seymour,) of the State of New-York was now in the house, it would be, undoubtedly, very gratifying to all present, if a Committee were appointed to wait on him and request his presence.

The Chairman fully acceded to the propriety of the suggestion, and appointed Mr. Fuller himself as the Committee, who retired accordingly.

After a brief interval, he returned with the ex-Governor, who was warmly received by the Chairman, and supplied with a seat at the head of the table.

The Chairman next proposed, in terms of the warmest compliment, the third regular toast:

Health and welcome to J. Hosford Smith, late Consul of the United States for Syria and Palestine—His kindness to us and our countrymen, and the respect he won for himself and his office, have given him a title to our highest regards.

The office of Consul was, at all times, the Chairman continued, one of no little dignity and importance, for Consuls had not only important duties to perform, but represented the national spirit of their respective countries. Such, as they all knew, was the social system of those Eastern countries, and such the habits of government, that the Consuls had almost the exclusive government of Europeans, and the subjects of those Oriental lands were alone the subjects of the local Governments. The American Consuls in the East had large administrative and judicial duties to perform. They governed the citizens or subjects of their own countries; they regulated their relations with the relations of the natives; and, if dispute arose, either with the Government, or with the natives, it was from them that the protection was to come—to them the appeal was to be made. How their friend had performed those duties they could all testify, for his position was one of the most interesting of all our Consular establishments in the East. Within his Consulate were embraced the most interesting and the most sacred countries on the face of the globe, extending over all Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine—countries to which the people of all lands, our own included, went to perform their pilgrimages. In that land, in his own Eastern home, on a beautiful cape reaching into the Mediterranean, washed by that sunny sea, and flanked by the noble line of Lebanon, their friend received his American countrymen, extended to them his attentive hospitality, and did for them acts of courtesy and kindness. It was in remembrance of this that they had invited him to this board. They wished to have him at their table as they had been at his. [Applause.] They gave him this entertainment as a slight memento of their appreciation of his services and of his position. They had given him also a more durable memento, which he (the Chairman) had before him. (The gift referred to was a large and elegantly chased pitcher, with a fitting inscription.) This memorial would, he trusted, remain upon their guest's table, and upon the table of his children's children, until the silver should have worn out. [Applause.] It was for that—it was because he had borne himself so well in that office—it was because he had done all his duties—and in these times of official delinquency was it not much to say to any man, "Thou good and faithful servant?" [loud applause]—it was because he had done more than his duty, as he (the Chairman) could testify, for he had done for him more than he was bound, as he had no doubt he had for others,—it was for these reasons that they gave him this testimonial, which they now presented to him. And it was also for these reasons that they had invited him here to receive their congratulation and their welcome. He (the Chairman) would give them, then, the toast as already proposed.

The learned gentleman resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The company rose *en masse* to do honor to the toast, and testified their sympathy by a round of enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Smith, on presenting himself, was greeted with renewed applause. In rising to respond to the toast which had been given, and which had been so warmly received, he begged to express his high appreciation of the compliment they had paid him, and the honor they had conferred upon him. It afforded him great pleasure to meet here so many around the festive board, of those whom he had had the pleasure of meeting during his five years' sojourn in the East. The gratification which he received in meeting his fellow-countrymen there, impelled him to use every means in his power to contribute to make their visit to the Holy Land as agreeable and as pleasant as possible. [Applause.] If he had succeeded in this, if he had in any manner contributed to their comfort or pleasure, he had but simply discharged his duty to them in the position which he occupied; and he could assure them that the gratification which he had thus received in the discharge of those services, was realized by himself as well as by them. It was always gratifying to a public servant to be assured that his services were acceptable to his fellow-countrymen. It was so with him, and he desired to tender them his cordial thanks for this expression of their confidence. It should always be remembered with a great deal of pleasure. He would also further beg to acknowledge their kindness in the more lasting demonstration which was before him. He did not know how to express his surprise at finding it here, and his feelings in accepting it. This was heaping honor upon honor, and compliment upon compliment. [Applause.] He received it with additional pleasure as a manifestation—a lasting and substantial manifestation of their regard, and as evincing the high appreciation which they had placed upon his humble services during the time that he had occupied a public position abroad. He should highly prize their gift. As his friend had said, it would serve to remind his children's children of their generous hospitality. He desired to thank them cordially and sincerely for the manner in which they had received the toast that had last been given. [Applause.] He would beg leave to remark further in regard to the country in which he had been residing, that the number of his countrymen who had visited it during the five years he was there, was greatly increasing until the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey, since which time the numbers had been comparatively few. But he had no doubt that on a restoration of peace the number would, of American visitors, augment at its former rate. The whole Christian world felt a special interest in that land. Those around him who had been there—and most of them had—experienced the exciting emotions, the thrilling sensations which were produced by the approach and entrance into Jerusalem, that once Holy City where dwelt the chosen people of God—in visiting Bethlehem and Bethel, in treading the heights of Zion, the Mount of Olives, and many other places in that land made sacred by the presence of our Saviour, and by the performance of many of his miracles. They would bear him witness that no such sensations were realized in visiting any other scenes on earth. [Applause.] Various antiquities had recently, and from time to time, been discovered there which also elicited a great deal of interest. During the past year a party of natives who were digging at Sidon to sink a well or lay the foundation of a building, discovered a jar containing several hundreds of coins of the times of Philip and Alexander. They were divided among the workmen immediately. The Turkish Government, obviously not knowing very much about them, nor appreciating them at all, sent officers to obtain these coins, who, he believed, obtained most of them, and, as he was informed, had them melted up afterwards. He, however, had succeeded in obtaining two of them, one of which was of the time of Alexander, and which he believed, he had with him. [Loud Applause.] [Mr. Smith exhibited a gold coin, in beautiful preservation, having on its obverse the head of Alexander. This is the well-known *stater Alexandri*, frequently mentioned in the ancient writers, and worth about $4 50, Federal money.] The fact, he continued, that this coin was 2,200 years old made it one of rare value. He concluded by begging them to accept his cordial thanks for the very handsome demonstration of their kindness which they had made this occasion the opportunity of presenting to him, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Chairman proposed, with much gracefulness, the fourth toast—

The Clergy—Travelers and residents in the East.

Rev. Mr. Prime, of the New-York *Observer*, said, that if he should refuse to speak after what had been said, he should expect the stones to cry out. [Applause.] He spoke on behalf of those who had carried back the light of Christianity to its cradle—on behalf both of the resident clergymen there, and American travelers there—and returned his thanks for the compliment that had been paid to them. He did not expect to be called upon for a speech. He had looked forward to this occasion as a family gathering—a gathering of the Smith family, if they would—the remembrance of the incidents of which were to be handed down, as the Chairman had said, to the children's children of the guest of the evening. The Rev. gentleman then referred in terms of warm eulogium to the late Syrian Consul, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Chairman then proposed, after a flattering allusion to the popularity in the old world of American books, (more especially books of Eastern travel written by Americans,) the fifth toast:

The Narrators of Eastern Travel.

Rev. W. Balch briefly replied.

Sixth toast:

The Memory of Eastern Lands.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., rose amid loud applause, and said, he supposed a majority of those he addressed had memories of the lands of the East—of the mighty Nile—of the palm groves of Egypt—of the imposing pyramids—of the ruined temples—of a passage, perhaps, across the Desert—of Jerusalem—of Bethlehem—of Nazareth—of those hills around Nazareth, on which stood the feet of the Saviour; and of Mount Carmel, which, when he saw it, reminded him of the line in Pope's *Messiah*:

"Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies."

[Applause.]

He referred, in conclusion, to the progress and prospects of American missionary effort in the East, and concluded by proposing as a sentiment:

The Worthy Friends of our Honored Guest—The American missionaries at Beyrout. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman proposed, in a few patriotic and forcible remarks, which were enthusiastically received, the seventh toast:

The Army and Navy—The one our defence at home—the other our protection abroad.

In the unavoidable detention at West Point of the distinguished officer who was to respond to this toast, he called upon

Governor Seymour, who rose amid reiterated applause, and said it gave him pleasure to know that they had met here to honor not only one who had done his duty well, and who was an old friend of his own, but that they had incidentally honored one who had been virtually charged with having done his duty indifferently. [Applause.] If it should ever enter into the minds of any of his fellow-citizens to present him with a memorial of their respect, he did not suppose that that memorial would be presented in the shape of a *water-pitcher*. [Loud and prolonged applause.] While, however, he did not believe in legislative dispensations, he most firmly believed in a Christian dispensation, and would therefore propose, in conclusion,

Religion and Learning—They constitute not only the interests of the Old, but the hopes of the New World. [Great applause.]

The eighth toast was proposed in warm and highly eulogistic terms:

The Press at Home and Abroad—May it ever be what we boast of it when we seek to introduce it elsewhere, the teacher of truth, the defender of the weak, and the foe of the tyrant.

Col. Fuller responded. He spoke of the Turks in terms not peculiarly flattering, and pitched into the custom by which, when a man has once begun to do his duty well, as an official representative of the American people, his head is knocked off as a sacrifice to the spirit of political difference.

The ninth toast was received with unbounded enthusiasm:

Woman—To the religion that came from Palestine she owes her greatest social elevation.

Yusef, the Arabian, in a style of Oriental grandiloquence, proposed,

The United States of America—May the title never be changed, until these lovely sisters, extending their arms East and West, have clasped their hands on the summit of Lebanon, and then, with the poles of the earth as flagstaffs, may the stars and stripes float for ever, the banner of the United States of the World.

[Loud applause.]

Several volunteer toasts were proposed and honored with much enthusiasm, after which the company broke up in the best of humor.

"Shysters."

These are the opprobrium of the legal profession, whose chief practice is to obtain by hook and crook all the money and effects of a prisoner; if he has none they get an order on his mother, wife, sister, or some other female friend, who through the lawyer's representations, or the prisoner's entreaties, is easily persuaded to pawn every little article of value to assist in liberating the prisoner. The prisoner is thrice lucky if he is not also rifled of his watch, breastpin, overcoat, or any other articles he may be unfortunate enough to possess. Shysters are insatiable and have no sympathy with distress. They live by extortion on the woes of others. In no other city in the world would such practices be tolerated, as are common at our Tombs. The income of a first class Shyster is from $9,000 to $10,000 per year, above all perquisites to officers. So low has the criminal bar become, on account of the criminal practice of these *criminal lawyers*, that men who have a respect for their reputation dread to go near the Court of Sessions.

The relative position of Shyster and certain detailed policemen to each other, is difficult to be defined; in one aspect the Shyster is the cat's paw of the officer, in another, the officer is the jackall of the Shyster. Whenever the Shyster's friend makes an arrest he tells the prisoner the case is a serious one; if he cannot do so by word of mouth, he does so by shrugs, enigmatical hints and other modes of pantomime—tells him he knows a lawyer that will get him clear if any one can; that this lawyer has infinite power with the judges. As soon as the prisoner comes to the prison, the officer sends his partner or "pal" for the lawyer, who finds little difficulty in draining his client. The fee, whatever it may be, is divided with the officer.

The motto—"honor among thieves"—was never so completely falsified as here. The Shyster (if he can) pretends the fee was less than it was, and thus cheats the officer on his per centage, who, when he finds it out, has a blow up with his legal friend, but like the jailor and old *Peachum*, in the "Beggar's Opera," as each one knows enough to hang the other, their quarrels never become dangerous, and are soon amicably settled.

Of course, these remarks are by no means applicable to all the members of the detailed police; there are honorable and excellent men among them, but the scamps, after all, are quite respectable for numbers. And they who are so diligent in speculating are, as a general thing, utterly inefficient in attending to other business, unless remunerative.

We have heard tell of an officer who had a warrant to serve against an emigrant runner for a couple of months, and would not have served it at all had it not been called to the notice of the Mayor, who reprimanded him. If our Mayor will make inquiry, he will have no difficulty in finding who are the aiders and abettors of shysterism in the detailed *corps*. It is astonishing how bold the practice of rapine makes men. It is almost as much as a magistrate's position is worth, if he interferes in behalf of humanity. There has been of late, we are assured, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" between certain members of the detailed police and the *corps* of shysters. We must keep an eye that way.

"The Blue Man" Arrested.

Mr. Eli Wainwright Butler, the unfortunate epileptic known as "the Blue Man," was arrested Wednesday, on a charge of creating a disturbance in Broad-street. He was engaged in selling a pamphlet entitled *The Brooks and Hughes Controversy* in the street named, when some Irish porters attempted to drive him away. He resisted, saying that he was on American soil and had a right to sell his pamphlets. As he refused to move, he was taken into custody by two policemen, who took him to the Franklin Market Police-station and thence to the Tombs, where he was committed by Justice Connolly, in default of bail to the amount of $300. Judge Morris, in the Supreme Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable yesterday at 10 o'clock. Mr. Butler has written the following:

I, Eli Wainwright Butler, do certify that this morning I stopped at the public stores in Broad-street, and offered the controversy of Senator Brooks and Bishop Hughes for sale. That I was immediately threatened and assailed with oaths and offensive epithets. I left the stores and offered the pamphlet for sale on the sidewalk, where I was ordered off by three Irishmen. I walked up and down the sidewalk, and one of the men who had basely insulted me and afterwards gave testimony in Court against me, took from a man who was sprinkling the walk, a watering-pot, and said he would wash me, at the same time throwing water on me. Another man went after a police officer who came and ordered me away. I told him that I claimed the right to dispose of the pamphlet, as an American on American soil. When the policeman, Walsh, heard the name of the book, he was excited, and arresting me, took me down to the Station house over the market. The Judge there would have nothing to do with it. I was then taken to the Tombs. On the way up I stopped at the *Express* office to acquaint them with the facts, and to solicit a friend to defend my cause. The officer was very severe and passionate at my stopping. I requested him not to be severe,—that I would go quietly to the Tombs,—but that as they were my friends, I wished to acquaint them of the facts. He called on another officer to assist him, although I made no resistance. I told the officers that all I wished was to acquaint my friends with the facts, and that I should give them no trouble. As we passed the Times Office, I made a motion to one of its members, who was coming out, to meet me, when the officer violently seized me and uttered several oaths. When we approached DeWitt & Davenport's store, No. 162 Nassau-street, I stepped towards it to notify them, as they were the publishers of the controversy, whereupon the policeman struck me, seized me, pinched my flesh, and threatened to knock me down. I calmly told him that if he was disposed to war, I should resist him—that there was no necessity for such violence; that I should not shrink from justice; that if I had disobeyed the laws of my country, I was willing to abide by the consequences. The Judge at the Tombs, when he saw me, remarked that he would settle it; that I had several times previously striven to create a riot—(which is not so). He said that he knew me and would attend to the business. This was uttered in a spirit evidently otherwise than mild.

I inquired if I could have counsel and examination, stating that I could have witnesses and defend my case. He said the case was now proceeding.—If I had witnesses I must produce them. He passed sentence upon the signing of the affidavits of the accusing parties. I claimed the right to cross-question them, but was not allowed,—was not even permitted to make my own statement. The sentence was that I must give security in $200 to keep the peace for six months. I told him I had no security to give them, and he passed me over to the officer for imprisonment for that term, or until I could find security.

I have done nothing to merit his treatment, and I think it harder in my case, because from my unfortunate condition I am disqualified from pursuing many callings which others can engage in,—and that selling books is the best business adapted to my peculiar case.

E. WAINWRIGHT BUTLER.

In the Tombs, New-York, June 12, 1855.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at their head-quarters, Anthony-street, Wednesday afternoon. Present, Commissioners Verplanck, (President,) Kelly, Kennedy, Purdy, Garrique, Cumming and Carrigan.

CASTLE GARDEN AS AN EMIGRANT DEPOT.

Commissioner Kennedy, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following rules and regulations for the government of the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt:

1. All emigrant passengers, on landing at the dépôt, shall be carefully examined in passing from the vessel to the Castle, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any one is liable to be specially bonded, or in such condition of health as to require hospital care.
2. The examining officer shall make careful record of such persons as are liable to be specially bonded, and immediately report to the Mayor, at his office.
3. The examining officer shall also make a record of such persons as require hospital care, and shall have them placed in charge for immediate removal to the appropriate hospital.
4. Before passengers shall be permitted to disperse themselves in the enclosure, each person or head of family shall be properly interrogated in relation to destination, the route of travel preferred, if any, and the means possessed for defraying the expense of transportation; of which proper record shall be made.
5. At the time of making record or any other time such advice and information shall be imparted in each case as may be desired or as the parties seem to require.
6. No officer or other person shall recommend one route of travel in preference to another having the same destination, nor recommend the purchase of tickets from one office in the enclosure in preference to another, under the penalty of exclusion from the dépôt, provided that such exclusion shall not be taken as relieving an offending party from prosecution under the laws of the State, for improperly soliciting emigrant passengers.
7. Immediately after examination, the emigrant passengers shall be furnished with an adequate supply of Croton water to enable them to cleanse their persons.
8. The interior of the Castle, and the galleries and promenade connected therewith, shall be free for the use of the recently arrived emigrants until ready to take their departure.
9. When the emigrant selects to remain in the City of New-York or its vicinity, he will be permitted to leave the enclosure by the land side, so soon as he has properly cleansed his person with water.
10. The expense of landing luggage from the emigrant vessels to the emigrant dépôt shall be borne by the owners of such vessels, and the expense of transferring it from the dépôt to the point of departure from the City shall be borne by the proprietors of the route of travel for which they are ticketed. Such emigrants as remain in the City of New-York to defray the expense of removing their luggage from the dépôt.
11. The proprietors of the several routes of travel are required to transport by water conveyance, from the dépôt at Castle Garden, all emigrant passengers who may have been ticketed there, together with their luggage, to the starting place of such proprietors, and placed in their conveyance free of any expense whatever. In no case shall transportation by land from the dépôt be permitted, unless the passage by water is so obstructed by ice as to make it imperatively necessary, and in that case the expense of such transportation shall be borne by such proprietors or routes.
12. Before the removal of luggage by the proprietors of any route of travel from the depot, the same shall be weighed and each piece shall be ticketed to its destination, with a common number for all the pieces of luggage of any one passenger, and a proper check given to such passenger, setting forth the number of his luggage, the number of pieces of luggage, the gross weight, and the charge he is liable to for its transportation to the point of destination. The same to be signed as a receipt for the luggage by a proper agent of the proprietors of the several routes of travel.
13. No person shall be employed by any party occupying an office within the enclosure as clerk, ticket-seller, or interpreter, or in any other capacity, unless first submitted to the Commissioners of Emigration, and approbation is given. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time, and the person excluded from the premises.
14. The Committee on the Emigrant Landing Depôt are empowered to suspend any officer or employé of the Commissioners, or of any clerk or other employé of other parties, admitted in this depôt for violation of rule; and temporarily to fill any vacancy that may occur in the offices of the Commissioners, and approve of appointments by other parties, subject to the action of the Commissioners.
15. No licensed emigrant runner shall be permitted to enter the premises under any pretence whatever.
16. No person shall be admitted within the enclosure except the officers employed and emigrant passengers, unless on special permission of the officer in charge at the time. A book shall be kept in which shall be registered the name of every person specially admitted, and the time of admittance.

The report led to a lengthy and somewhat complicated discussion.

Commissioner Purdy expressed his disapprobation of what he believed to be the informal mode of the presentation, and indefiniteness of the plans of the Committee.

On motion of Commissioner Kelly, the rules as reported were adopted, to be in force until the second Wednesday in July, unless previously repealed; Commissioner Purdy only voting in the negative.

The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for the fitting up of the Garden.

The annexed is a statement of the condition of the Commission to the 13th inst:

Number emigrants arrived to June 6, 1855		52,218
Number emigrants arrived since to June 13		1,477
Total		53,695
Number emigrants arrived to June 13, 1854		121,120
	1855.	1854.
Inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	3,639	3,494
Inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	223	317
Total	3,862	3,811
Balance in Mechanics' Bank, Jan 1, 1855		$61,192 46
Aggregate receipts to June 6	$165,322 83	
Received since to June 13, for commutation of alien passengers	5,262 00	—170,584 83
Total		$231,777 28
Disbursements to June 6	$250,682 63	
Sundry expenses paid on account, May 30 and June 6	23,353 02	—274,035 65
Overdraft on Mechanics' Bank		$42,258 37

The Diamond Snuff-Box.

The *Mirror* says that the person to whom the Diamond Snuff-box was sent, is very indignant at the Express Company, to whom Louis Napoleon gave it in charge, for allowing the Sheriff to levy on it. The Editor thinks "It is a question whether the property does not belong to the Emperor of France, until it passes into the possession of the party for whom it was intended. We understand that Mr. D——, who has been cruelly deprived of this beautiful memento of ancient friendship, will take legal steps for its recovery. He has already addressed his grievances to the imperial donor of the perverted jewels."

New Hotels.

The number of visitors to our City at the present time is not near so large as usual at this season. New hotels, however, are being daily opened, and all of them are well patronized. Two houses on the "European plan," (a plan becoming almost universal,) have been opened down town within a few days—the "Bay State," by Mr. Wightman, in Fulton-street, near Broadway, and "Buhler's Hotel," by Mr. Buhler, in Chambers-street, corner of Church. The latter house is a very large and spacious one, and is fitted up in beautiful style. Its culinary department is arranged in a very novel and unique manner, resembling somewhat a mammoth refrigerator.

Duane-street by the Hospital.

The widening of Duane-street is progressing. When finished it will be one of the finest streets in that vicinity, extending from Broadway to the Hudson, and will much enhance the value of real estate in its line. The Dead House of the New-York Hospital, which extends about 25 feet over the new line of the street, will not be touched until the remainder of the street is arranged as designed. To replace that portion of the hospital wall which is to be removed, a neat iron fence will be put, thus adding materially to the good appearance of the place.

New-York Hospital.

This noble charity, of which our City may well feel proud, continues to be conducted in that competent and effective manner for which it has ever been distinguished. It has at the present time a smaller number of patients than usual—but 275 patients—of these, 84 are in the wards of the new wing, recently completed. Not a death has occurred in the Hospital for some time, and the majority of cases being treated at the present time are not of a serious nature.

Arrival of Massachusetts Senators.

About twenty-five members of the Massachusetts Senate arrived in this City yesterday morning by the steamboat *Metropolis*, Capt. Brown, of the Fall River route. They came here by invitation of their associate Senator, Hon. Richard Borden, President of the Fall River Line, and returned home last evening. They dined on board the *Metropolis* at 1 P. M.

Bar-Room Fight.

A bar-room fight occurred at Stoneall's, in Fulton-street, on Wednesday afternoon, during which one man was badly beaten. The wounded man was conveyed by officer Orpheus to the Second Ward Station-house, where he was washed and then sent on his way. He was unable, he said to identify any of the parties by whom he was beaten, and hence the police made no arrests.

Fire.

About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a fire broke out in the stable of Ezra Boyd, situated in Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss $100. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some boys who were playing with matches.

A cabinet maker's shop, corner of Columbia and Houston-streets, was damaged by fire shortly after 8 oclock last evening.

A Query.

Upon the arrival of the *Atlantic* yesterday, to every passenger who had during the voyage required the services of the medical man belonging to the ship, a bill of not less than ten dollars was presented! Was this according to *Gunter*, and is it not a small potato matter in opposition to usage, good taste and propriety?

Banking Houses.

The new edifice for the Mechanics' Bank will cost about $100,000. The front is to be of Nova Scotia stone, it is of a grayish hue, and very handsome. The Tontine Building, at the corner of Wall and Water, will cost some $50,000; it is to be built of Caen (French yellow) stone, similar to the Nassau Bank. The front will be very ornamental, and resemble somewhat the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Upjohn, the Architect, is constructing the Mechanics' Bank; Mr. James Renwick, Jr., the Tontine, who is also constructing the building for the Bank of the State of New-York, which will cost not far from $80,000.

Military.

The Jefferson Blues, Company G, Fifth Regiment, of this City, went on an excursion yesterday, accompanied by Dodworth's Band. They returned to the City about 7½ o'clock, and were dismissed in the Park a half-hour later.

The National Guard Regiment will go in Camp at Kingston, on the banks of the Hudson, on the 4th of July.

Corpus Christi in New-York.

We noticed in an item how this day was celebrated by the Catholics of this City. The *Freeman's Journal* gives the following account of the celebration:

"There was a grand, a beautiful celebration of this day at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third-street. The presence and participation of the Most Rev. Archbishop added greatly to the interest of the occasion. At the 8 o'clock Mass, the Archbishop, after an affectionate exhortation, conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on the catechumens of the parish. At 10 o'clock, the Rector, Father Helmpraecht, with Deacon and Sub Deacon, sung a solemn High Mass, and immediately afterwards a procession was formed around the interior of the Church.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes honored the church and the occasion *by himself carrying the Blessed Host*, and giving the benediction from the four altars. The procession was formed of the boys and girls who had been confirmed in the morning, the latter clothed in white and with garlands on their heads. A certain number of the latter carried baskets of flowers, and strewed them on the aisles, before the Blessed Sacrament. The rest of the catechumens and the choir carried lighted tapers. Captain Smith, with his fine company of Rifles, as well drilled and more numerous than on previous occasions, formed a guard of honor.

An excellent band of music marched before them. The Archbishop, carrying the Host, and attended by his chaplain, Rev. Mr. McNierney, and by the Redemptorist Fathers belonging to the house, and followed by the temporal managers of the parish bearing lighted candles, marching processionally down the middle aisle to the great entrance, where an Altar was raised and tastefully decorated and lighted, and from it the Archbishop gave the first Benediction of the Most Holy.

Thence the procession marched up the aisle on the Epistle side to the Altar of St. Joseph, where the second Benediction was given. Then across the church to the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, where the Archbishop gave the third Benediction. The procession thence marched down the aisle on the Gospel side of the church, returning up the middle aisle to the High Altar, where the last Benediction was given.

Vespers were sung at three o'clock, when the military and Band of Music were again present, and the church was again crowded with devout worshippers. It was a beautiful celebration, and gives the Catholic heart *bright hopes of what is yet in store for religion in this country.*"

Mayor's Office.

WALTER PATTERSON.

In the matter of the complaint by Garnett H. Ryckmann against Walter Patterson, the hearing in this case was set down for Thursday, June 14, at 3 P. M. At the time specified, no witness appearing for the prosecution, and the defendant being present with counsel, demanding to be heard, and to have the witnesses examined against him in his presence, and there being no witnesses present, and no further proof being offered, the complaint was dismissed and the defendant discharged for his recognizances.

A BOY MISSING.

A boy, eleven years old, has been missing since the 7th of June, when he was sent on an errand and did not return. He speaks English and German, had on a light colored cap, black jacket and dark pantaloons; hair reddish, with a cut over his left eye, of which he is blind. Information of his whereabouts is requested to be given at the gun shop, No. 201½ Division-street, between Suffolk and Clinton.

LETTUCE EIGHTEEN CENTS THE HUNDRED.

Mr. Smith, addressing His Honor as "Esteemed Sir," thus gives vent to his exuberant gratulations. He says: "I am delighted at the disposition you manifest to put market vegetables within reach of the poor of this City.

New-York has become, without reason, the most expensive City of the Union to live in, and it is materially retarding its progress, and driving away from us many of our best mechanics and artisans, who command elsewhere equally good wages, and live at a much cheaper rate. Now the advantages due to the producer and consumer are cut off by a selfish set of forestallers and speculators who have matured and keep in practice a most perfect system of combination.

One day last week a gentleman wanted some lettuce, but could not go into the market without paying 4 cents per head. The same afternoon he had occasion to go to Long Island, where he found great quantities of splendid lettuce. The price there was 18 cents per hundred and the farmer said "I was in New-York early this morning with a load of this same lettuce. I could not sell it for 18 cents a hundred, and so brought it home to give it the pigs," which he actually did.

DOGS OF BAD HABITS.

There is the usual number of complaints to-day about mad and vicious dogs.

ORDINARY NUISANCES.

The complaint book contains the average number of expostulations as to *local* nuisances, which may become *general* in the evils to health they are calculated to produce.

EMIGRANTS FROM MESSINA.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the Mayor from the United States Consul at Messina:

Messina, Monday, May 19, 1855.

Sir: * * * The authorities of this kingdom do not encourage emigration, and the few who go from here have either a profession or parents residing in the States, and even then have a difficulty to obtain permission from Government. According to your wish, I will in future furnish you with the names and description of persons emigrating from here.

T. W. BELIN, United States Consul.

Property Lost in Public Conveyances.

John C. Lyon, No. 112 Avenue B, lost a portemonnaie containing $90, in bills and coin. He was riding down in one of the Second-street line of stages, of which John Webb was the driver. He had the money when he entered the vehicle, and Webb is locked up at Essex Market Police Court, on the affidavit of Lyon, who swears that "he is *informed* that a lady was seen to pick it," not from his pocket, but "from the floor," and "hand it to the driver." The lady has not been found—the driver protests his ignorance of the matter.

Robberies in omnibuses and ferry-boats are increasing in frequency. If the occurrence be as related, and the lady sees this notice, she might throw light on this transaction. Perhaps the whole story about a "lady" is a fabrication or mistake, and the driver entirely innocent. That women are frequently confederates with men in robberies, and missing when wanted, is common enough. Not long ago, a lady was robbed of $140 in crossing the Fulton Ferry, by some genteel fellow passengers.

Castle Garden and Emigration.

Castle Garden is now enclosed by a tall board fence, preparatory to its occupancy by the Commissioners of Emigration; but no other essential change has yet been made. The Albany *Argus* says the Hudson River Railroad and the People's Line of Steamers have made such arrangements for the use of Castle Garden by emigrants, as to lead to the belief that the route Westward for this class of persons will hereafter be through Albany, instead of *via* the Erie Railroad. Emigrant vessels, it says, as soon as they pass Quarantine, will be taken direct to Castle Garden, where the comfort and immediate necessities of passengers will be attended to.

How to Collect a Debt.

Timothy Curley and John Waters, two carpenters, were arrested Wednesday, charged with stealing a chest of carpenter's tools valued at $50, and a box of nails from the workshop of John Croack, No. 156 West Thirty-eighth-street. The accused, who are poor working men with families, allege that the complainant was owing them money, and it was the only effective method in their opinion to collect the debt.

Episcopal Acts in the Diocese of New-York.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Confirmations.—The confirmations in this Diocese, by the Most Rev. Archbishop, during the month of May, amounted, including St. Mary's to 1,718.

The confirmations that have taken place in the first ten days of June, are as follows:

In the church at Haverstraw, June 3	906
Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Third-street June 7	217
In the church at Poughkeepsie, (including 110 belonging to the church at Chantingsville, June 10)	283
Total number to June 10	2,414

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....FRIDAY.

United States District Court.—Nos. 17, 21 to 28.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 56, 30, 88, 98, 126 to 135. *Part II.*—Nos. 1476, 1479, 1521, 1537 to 1539, 101, 748, 750, 742, 1032, 1225, 1536, 1267 to 1269, 1262, 1387, 1496, 1246, 1354, 1534, 514.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 101, 16, 108, 55, 124, 24, 3, 132, 133, 104, 11, 64, 74, 9, 120, 53.

Superior Court.—Nos. 1495, 346, 96, 335, 2084, 1077, 1034, 1109, 1005½, 348, 283, 928, 590, 1029, 1002, 730, 194, 957, 918, 8, 731, 894, 901, 601, 536, 537, 795, 884, 268, 1709, 940, 941, 294, 1015, 341½, 130, 323, 109, 368, 11, 235, 884, 9, 814, 956, 942, 876, 832, 380.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible], 974, 829, 471, 960 to 964, 1077, 276. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible], 978 to 979.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Cowles.

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. McGuire vs. Ulrich.—Mitchell, J.—This was a *certiorari* on summary proceedings before a Justice, to remove a tenant. The affidavit on which the proceedings were instituted, alleged in substance and in general terms, that Odell conveyed the premises to Ulrich on the 17th of October, [illegible], and that McGuire, or his assignee, were then in possession of the premises as tenants at sufferance, and held over and continued in possession, although Ulrich had caused a month's notice to be served on him and his assignee, Paul Kavanagh, to surrender the possession to Ulrich, the landlord, [illegible] the notice, and the thirty days had expired. Copies of the notice were annexed and it was added that McGuire and his assignee held over and continued in possession without the permission of the landlord.

The notice prescribed by 1 R. S. [illegible], is one month's notice. This notice was given in April, [illegible] days,) as the notice to leave in thirty days [illegible] a month's notice. The notice was served April [illegible], and the proceedings [illegible] commenced before May [illegible].

It would be more formal pleading for the landlord always to show the particular facts establishing the tenancy, as the precise lease, and also the facts showing the holding over, and how the tenancy at sufferance then arose. But there is nothing in the statute requiring such particularity. To make it necessary would defeat the object of the law, which was to afford a summary remedy which might be obtained by the landlord without the intervention of those who are learned in the technicalities of the law.

The affidavit does state indirectly that Ulrich was owner of the land under Odell, and that McGuire and his assignee, Kavanagh, were tenants at sufferance under him, and that they held over and continued in possession without the permission of their landlord, and that the notice required to terminate a tenancy at sufferance had been given. This was in compliance with 2 R. S. 512 and [illegible], 30, 31, &c.

The summons was served on McGuire and Kavanagh. Kavanagh alone appeared, and he made affidavit that he was entitled to the possession of the premises by virtue of a lease from [illegible] Mortrose to him. McGuire made no defence. He therefore admitted the right of Ulrich, and judgment was properly entered against him, and there is nothing showing how he has a right to complain.

The issue joined by Kavanagh admitted all the allegations in Ulrich's affidavit, unless he could make out that he held under a lease from Mortrose; for he rested his claim to possession on that lease alone. He did not (except by reliance on that lease) deny that Ulrich was grantee of Odell and landlord of the premises, and McGuire the tenant of Ulrich, and holding over against his landlord's consent.

Kavanagh made no proof, and the deed from Odell to Ulrich and the service of the notice to quit on McGuire and Kavanagh were proved, although the evidence was probably unnecessary under the limited issue joined. Kavanagh, by his precise mode of claiming title under a specific lease, may have assumed the burden of proof on himself. Whether he did or not, he did not set up a claim for or under McGuire, and the latter, having made default, cannot, if there was any irregularity in proceeding against Kavanagh. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

EVIDENCE—PRESUMPTIONS.

Stuart, Executor, vs. [illegible] and wife.—The only question in this case was one of fact, viz.: whether a certain bond and mortgage for $3,300 was in existence at the death of the testator, or had been discharged by him in his lifetime, with a view to its being cancelled. The defendant was his nephew, and had for several years before the testator's death managed his business for him. As a compensation for his trouble, the testator accordingly left a paper, directing his executor to allow his nephew $5,000 in the settlement of the estate.

Cowles, J.—As this paper did not vest a legal claim in the defendant to this amount, it may very well be that the testator discovered the defect himself. At all events, after his death the bond and mortgage were missing, and have not been found. The evidence indicates no surreptitious concealing of it, and the question is, what has become of it? The presumption is, that it was destroyed by the testator, with a view of cancelling it. Such was the finding of the judge at the special term, and to such finding I agree.

Mitchell, J.—I concur, the more so as on all questions of fact the decisions of the first tribunal should control, unless it be clearly against the weight of evidence, whether the tribunal be a jury, referees, or a judge at special term.

If the decision of the Surrogate be conclusive that the defendant had no claim for services for which he could recover on the $5,000 note, it does not estop the defendant from showing that he had rendered services in fact, and then producing this note, to show the estimate that the testator had of them, if to be paid only in the form of a guaranty, and thus raising a presumption that the mortgage (which the evidence shows was destroyed) was destroyed by the testator as a mode of compensating the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 14.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

DECISION.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company (of Philadelphia) vs. Harris et al. Order [illegible].

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—June 14.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

MOTION TO ADMIT LYMAN COLE TO BAIL.

Yesterday, Mr. Lorenzo Fairbanks moved to admit Lyman Cole, the alleged Chemical Bank Forger, to bail and to have the amount of bail fixed. He observed that the first trial of Mr. Cole, last term, had resulted in the disagreement of the jury. His second trial was brought to a termination on Wednesday, by the District Attorney, who announced his intention of trying Mr. Cole on a fresh indictment, but refused to name the day on which the trial should commence. It was scarcely probable that it would be brought up this term, but would be carried over to the September term. He thought, therefore, that it was only right, considering the length of time Mr. Cole had been in prison, that he should be admitted to bail.

Judge Stuart replied that he would take the papers in the case.

Mr. Fairbanks said there was yet another indictment against Mr. Cole, referring to the Martha Washington case, and that he would have to give bail in that case also. He moved that the amount of bail on this indictment be fixed. A motion had also been made to quash this last indictment. He desired to have this motion argued before the Court.

The District Attorney said that Saturday was the regular day for hearing motions.

The Judge decided that the motion should be heard on Saturday.

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

William Madden, a neat and intelligent lad, was charged with burglary in the first degree. Mrs. Baker, a German woman, living at No. 40 Avenue A, deposed that one evening, about three weeks ago, she saw that her room, which she had previously locked, was broken open; she entered and saw two boys standing near the bureau; when they saw her, they ran into the street; she gave the alarm, and some hours afterwards a police-officer came to her house and told her that one of the boys had been captured; she went to the station and saw the prisoner, whom she recognised.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended. There was some uncertainty about the prisoner's identity, and the jury, after a humane charge from the Judge, gave him the benefit of the doubt. Verdict, "Not Guilty." The Judge reprimanded the lad, who owned that he had got into bad company. His mother, who was in Court, promised to remove him from the City.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

Mary Lewis, an evil looking woman, was charged with inflicting a severe wound on the hand of Elizabeth Lanlow, on March [illegible].

The complainant, whose right hand was bound up, said that she lived at No. 105 Duane-street in March last; on the day in question she was suddenly and unaccountably attacked by the prisoner, who, without any provocation whatever, dealt the wound complained of. It was a very severe wound, and caused her confinement to her bed for a long time. She was still unable to use it.

Officer Maynard, of the Fifth Ward Police, made the arrest of the prisoner, and found the knife on the sidewalk.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm." The Court sentenced her to two years in the State Prison.

BURGLARY.

E. Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

GRAND LARCENY.

Leopold Williams and John Van Gestel, Belgians, were charged with grand larceny. Officer White arrested them early on the morning of the 17th May, with three pieces of silk in their possession, valued at $260.

Warren M. Herrick, of the firm of Cromwell, Williams & Co., dry goods importers, of Barclay street, deposed that the silk belonged to them, and that it was stolen from their store.

Mr Spencer defended. The evidence was so insufficient to connect the defendants with the robbery, that the District Attorney abandoned the case. He remarked that the prisoners were probably some of the Belgian paupers whom he had got discharged on *habeas corpus*.

BURGLARY.

John Brown, alias John McNamara, a sailor, was charged with burglary. Officer Garrety, of the Sixth Ward, found him in Pearl-street early in the morning with three pieces of uncut cloth and four pairs of boots, tied up in a sheet. He took him to the Station-house, where he gave the name of McNamara.

Samuel Dyas, a Hebrew of the Hebrews, doing business at the corner of Chatham and Duane streets, deposed that the articles were stolen from the "basement" of his store; he identified the goods by private marks. The property was worth $50.

The evidence not fully showing that the door of the "basement" was securely fastened, the Court instructed the Jury to find for grand larceny only.

The prisoner was undefended; he said that he met a man in the street, who asked him to carry the bundle for him. This old story the Jury did not believe, but found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to two years in the State Prison.

MR. BUSTEED'S CONTEMPT CASE.

Mr. Busteed's answers to the District Attorney's interrogatories will be made without fail on Saturday, at 11 P. M. James T. Brady, Esq., will defend the learned gentleman.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

[illegible] for the information of Correspondents, that we cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Those who wish to preserve them [illegible] copies.

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We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Plain, Fancy and Ornamental, in the very best style, [illegible]. Country Merchants who desire [illegible] Circulars of any kind, put up in a neat and elegant [illegible] entire satisfaction.
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The Know-Nothing Convention—The North Discovered.

Matters in the Know-Nothing Council have taken a singular turn. For the first time in the history of political parties the free sentiment of the North has been fairly and truly represented in a National Convention. The Know-Nothings are entitled to the credit of having been the first to meet the aggressive Pro-Slavery spirit with bold and manly courage, and to refuse obedience to its behests. Their example, we trust, will not lack imitators in the other political parties. Their noble adherence to principle, we are sure, will be held in everlasting remembrance.

Up to the present time a National Convention has been equivalent to a national surrender. No matter what party was represented in it, nor what principles were to be advanced by it,—the Slave Power always expected, as a condition preliminary to its cooperation, free course and an open field for its own extension. The South would not with the Northern Democracy to promote Free Trade, or with Northern Whigs to establish protection to American Industry;—it was for, or against internal improvements,—for, or against the enlargement of Executive power,—for, or against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, only on condition that it should be left perfectly free to extend the area of Slavery, and to enlarge the boundaries of its political power, at will. This exaction it has always made,—and hitherto it has always been allowed. Eagerness for personal promotion, or for party ascendancy,—and in some cases doubtless a more creditable hope to establish cherished principles in the conduct of public affairs—have led every party to pay the price demanded for Southern aid. The Democrats have always prided themselves on the alacrity with which they have given the pledges required. The Whigs have generally been more reluctant, and once or twice have shown an incipient desire to rebel, if they only dared. But the result in every case has been the same. With wry or with smiling face, as the case might be, the pill has been swallowed. Pro-Slavery resolutions—resolutions acceptable to the Slavery interest—have been adopted in every National Convention of every political party that has hitherto been held. And every party hitherto has acquiesced in their adoption.

The Know-Nothings have inaugurated a new era. The Slave power attempted with them the same game it has played so successfully with every other party. It promised its help to the Know-Nothing principles, if the Know-Nothings would pay the old price—give free scope and full swing to the schemes for promoting Slavery which deform the present and loom so largely in the future. As usual, a majority in the Convention grasped at power even on these conditions. *But the Free States refused to ratify the bargain.* They seceded from the Convention. They scouted the enticements, and defied the menaces of the Pro-Slavery propaganda.

We give in another column the Declaration which the Representatives of the Free States in this Convention submit to their constituents in vindication of their conduct. It is moderate in its tone, firm in its language, incontrovertibly just in its positions, and certain to be ratified and endorsed by an immense majority of the People. New-York is represented as having withheld her assent from this manly movement. Those who in this claimed to act on her behalf were recreant to their trust, and either do not understand, or do not respect, the sentiment of her People. The Pro-Slavery Platform adopted by the majority of the Convention never can obtain at the ballot-box the approval of the People of the State of New-York.

What effect this movement will have upon the political fortunes of this new party, it is not easy to foretell. At the worst the action of the Convention only anticipates the result of a popular canvass. If the Convention had held together on the Pro-Slavery platform, the party would have been scattered to the winds upon the first appeal to the popular vote. By the secession,—each section adhering to its own principles,—the ascendancy of the party in individual States may be maintained. The attempt to organize a national party on Know-Nothing principles has proved a failure,—simply because a more formidable issue,—one involving greater interests and enlisting profounder feelings, than any embodied in their creed,—claimed recognition and legitimate influence over their councils.

We suspect that other political parties will encounter the same difficulty. Any party, certainly, which shall go into National Convention and surrender the free principles of the North at Southern dictation, or for the purpose of securing Pro-Slavery votes, will forfeit its existence in the Northern States.

Official Wrongs.

It is a great thing to live in a free country. Security of person and property,—freedom from arrest, except by due process of law,—the full and unchallenged right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are blessings that cannot easily be over-prized. In certain countries they are frequently sacrificed to what is called law and order. An *energetic* government is considered the one thing needful. Outrages upon person and personal rights are deemed not only tolerable, but quite excusable, and even admirable, so long as they are perpetrated *by authority*. Happily we know nothing of all this in this free and happy land.

Yet now and then certain awkward things happen, which seem to need explanation. We find, for example, in one of our City papers, the following brief note,—addressed by a Judicial officer to the Custodian of one of our City Penitentiaries:—it is worth reading:

POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT,
HALLS OF JUSTICE, NEW-YORK, May 30.

Dear Sir: I have fully examined into the case of MARGARET McDERMOTT, committed by me on the 22d inst. as a vagrant, and find that she is a virtuous girl, only a few months in the country. It is my opinion she should be discharged. Respectfully, yours,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.
Gov. DUANE.

"The unfortunate person," the record proceeds, "was accordingly discharged!" Justice CONNOLLY, it seems, being clothed with the power to do so, commits a girl to prison as a vagrant—and *a week afterwards* examines her case, finds that she is innocent of any offence against the laws, and gives it as his *opinion* that she ought to be discharged! If Justice CONNOLLY may do this in the case of MARGARET McDERMOTT, why may he not do it in the case of any and of every woman in the City? Is this the tenure on which we hold the security of our persons and our personal rights?

Another case needing explanation is recorded in our columns this morning. An unfortunate person named BUTLER, well-known to many of our citizens as a worthy, inoffensive, industrious man, is selling books in Broad-street, when he is assailed by sundry Irishmen, arrested by policemen, held to bail to keep the peace, and, in default of bail, consigned to a dungeon; and all this, so far as we can learn, without any charge being made against him except that of creating a disturbance, and with no other ground for this charge than the fact that several Irishmen *assailed him*, because they did not like a book he was selling! And the functionary who dispensed (or dispensed with) justice on this occasion was none other than Justice CONNOLLY. Probably, after a week or two, he will address another polite note to the keeper of the Tombs, informing him that he has examined into the case of Mr. BUTLER, found that he was entirely innocent, and that, in his opinion, he ought to be discharged.

We suggest the propriety of some official scrutiny into the proceedings of Justice CONNOLLY. And we suggest furthermore to Mayor WOOD, the propriety of instructing *his* policemen, (for we believe he claims them as his personal property,) to arrest hereafter the perpetrators instead of the victim of an assault, even if it does put them to a little more inconvenience at the time. An energetic Administration is all very well in its way:—but energy in screening guilt and chastising innocence,—energy in sending innocent girls to prison and committing men to the Tombs because they have been attacked by rowdies and ruffians,—goes a step beyond what we need just at present.

Get Them Out of Town.

During many months of the last year the public journals were most properly filled with articles respecting the poor of the City and the means of saving them from destruction. Though in a new country, we were feeling the grand burden of an old one—to wit, over-population. The most determined anti-Malthusian was forced to own that we were too thick to thrive, and that these hot-beds of human growth needed weeding out. But who could undertake to drive out the poor creatures, when the mercury was at zero, and the ground was hard as rock? The conviction, however, forced itself upon many, that another Winter like the last, in regard to pauperism and starvation, would be a dire calamity; that such a congestion of want, idleness, intemperance and woe, ought never again to be allowed at our metropolitan heart; that the open country is the place for the emigrant; and that the true policy of our City is to transport its surplus and dangerous population into those rural districts where it is hardly possible for a man to perish of hunger.

These judgments were very general—perhaps almost universal—among that large number who were engaged night and day in caring for the poor. But when the Spring and early Summer came, these wise thoughts flew away. How difficult it is, amidst our green parks, gay gardens, vernal airs and groups of blessed barefoot urchins, careering half mad through every open lawn, to conjure up the phantoms of stove-rooms clogged with typhus-miasma, of chilblains and frozen limbs, of households pining from hunger and weakness, and of whole tenements full of wretches ready to die unless fed with alms!

Yet, these very things are stalking towards us, with all the velocity of Time, for January, February and March of eighteen-hundred-and-fifty-six. Six months roll round very fast. We shall presently return from our Newport, our White Mountains, our *Exposition de Paris*; and like debtors who awake to behold forgotten creditors, shall find the two Ephialtic monsters, PAUPERISM and CRIME, ready to play nightmare on our breasts. Ships will not stop coming in. Immigrants will not stop loitering in Washington and Greenwich streets till their money is gone. Stout beggars, graduated at Dublin, Limerick and Cork, will not forego the privilege of carrying mock-babies in Fifth-avenue, and winning ladies' hearts by the "rich Irish brogue." Children will not stop being born in every ward in the City, and each without a silver spoon in its mouth. Beeves will not grow fast enough to be sold (for prime cost) at less than 18d. Water will not cease to freeze nor fire to go out unless kept up by coal. And gold will not stop coming over the Isthmus every week to the rich instead of the poor. The upshot of the whole is, that unless we exercise a little Summer-forecast we shall have a Winter-desolation. There was an old philosopher much given to maxims, and who lived in what is now a Turkish pashalic, who said the ants were "exceedingly wise," because "they prepare their food *in Summer*." The New-Yorkers, by this rule, are exceedingly foolish, for (so far as appears) they are going to be swamped by ten thousand poor next Winter. It will all be on us before we know it; and all the rather because of the extraordinary effort made last Winter to supply the proximate demand. Indispensable as was that supply at the moment, it brought with it this foreseen but dreadful accessory—it schooled and drilled a regiment of expectant paupers. Build martin-boxes and martins will come to them; hold out supplies to the swarm of beggary and beggars will compass you about like bees. Here they are on the spot, ready for us, against the next soup and blanket dispensation. Every one who reads these lines may expect for every dollar he gave to the foreign poor last Winter, to give two dollars next Winter.

GET THEM OUT OF TOWN! This *is* the lesson which ought to be sounded by public crier in our streets, and written in gaslight on the dials of our great clocks. It should be uttered by every man to his fellow, and acted on by every employer, neighbor and adviser. *Get them out of town!* It is the voice of genuine humanity. The wretched, ignorant, newly-landed stranger, does not know, when he meekly subjects himself to the guidance of the "runner," that this angel of light—so from his sweet vernacular he seems—is detaining him in a city where the chances are five to one that he will die in an almshouse or a cellar. Get them out of town! It is as needful as if there were an impending earthquake—as any statistical report of last year's deaths will show. Plead with them, advise them, hang on their skirts, alarm them, do anything to get them out of town into the fair, wide country tracts where labor is abundant and disease is rare. Thousands there are, indeed, who will not be persuaded, because the only soil in which they can flourish is the tenacious filth of a great capital; but thousands there also are who may be won away from their City of Destruction.

Though it almost sickens and appals to hear of a new society,—we could wish we had a society expressly for getting the poor out of town. And if our worshipful Corporation could take the time to cipher two or three slates' full, they would find that a few thousands laid out during Summer on the deportation of immigrants, to the interior and out of harm's way, would be a saving of ten times as much in aid next Winter; to say nothing of the immense sums to be paid for fuel, food, lodging, almshouses, imprisonment and the like. No time, however, should be lost in getting them out of town.

A Strange Error.

The *Caledonian Mercury*, an Edinburgh journal, in alluding to the complaints of the London *Times* about the supposed unfriendly feelings of the people of the United States towards Great Britain and their sympathy for the Russians, attempts to explain the cause, and to justify it, by instancing several cases in which Americans had been rudely, or uncourteously treated by English officials. But we have no reason to feel grateful to our apologist for his well-meant excuses. If the people of the United States have an unfriendly feeling towards England, or a sympathy for Russia in the present war, it does not spring from any sense of wrong done to themselves, but from an inherent love of freedom and a hatred of wrong and oppression. It can hardly be expected that Americans should hold any other than sentiments of contempt for a monarchical system of government, from which they fought so hard to free themselves, and which they have never since ceased to oppose. And as to the Russian war, it is very natural the sympathies of a disinterested observer that should be exercised towards the party that only acts on the defensive against the combined forces of two jealous rivals. The *Mercury* says that "The promptings of an evil conscience inform us that we have merited the resentment, the existence of which we are beginning to assume, and that a persistence in the studied insolence with which the friendly advances of our transatlantic brothers seem to be received, may possibly, at no distant period, convert these rumors into facts."

The *Mercury* then goes on to enumerate certain slights lately put upon our countrymen in England, and contrasts the reception bestowed upon the titled visitors from the Continent with the cold formalities extended to visitors from this country. One of the slights alluded to by the *Mercury* is thus narrated:

"Towards the end of last Summer, the United States sloop-of-war *Preble* arrived at Spithead. It is a rule in the American Navy that all the naval cadets, who compose the material out of which are fashioned afterwards the naval commanders of the republic, shall serve their time before the mast; and a good and wholesome rule it is, for reasons too obvious to descant upon. The *Preble*, a training-ship for this purpose, and manned almost exclusively by young gentlemen from among the most respectable families in the States, to the amount of two hundred and upwards, came to Spithead for the purpose of naval education. She happened to be the only man-of-war on the station at the time, and her presence on that account, and on account of the frequent opportunities which she had of saluting the Royal Yacht, was made more than usually conspicuous. She was left wholly unnoticed by the authorities of Portsmouth, her cadets were refused admission to the dock-yard, and she ultimately left the station, with two hundred young naval hearts, the future upholders of their country's naval fame, fully impressed with the nature of their reception in their fatherland."

We do not remember having heard of this circumstance before, but it may be true. There is one part of it, however, that is strangely erroneous. It does not happen to be a rule of the American Navy that the material out of which the naval commanders of the Republic are fashioned shall serve their time before the mast; but quite the contrary. The author of the article had probably been misled by reading the biographies of our naval heroes—nearly all of whom had been sailors before the mast before entering the service of their country. If it were the case that our commanders must first prove their fitness before being placed on the line of promotion, there would not be any necessity for a Board of Commissioners to select out the unworthy members of the service to put on the retired list. If the material out of which our naval officers are created were compelled to serve before the mast, we should not be told, by authority, that among our naval officers there are one hundred and ten lieutenants not fit to take command of a ship, *seventy-five of whom are unfit to be entrusted as watch officers abroad or on home stations*, and that none of them could obtain employment as officers in the merchant service. As a matter of fact, our Navy is more aristocratic in its officers than the Navy of either France or England.

The Diamond Snuff-Box.

Who owns the diamond snuff-box? is now one of the exciting questions of the day. A very pretty story has been got up, of an attachment being laid upon a diamond snuff-box which LOUIS NAPOLEON sent over here by WELLS's Express, as a token of remembrance to a friend in New-York. The snuff-box had the Imperial initial set in brilliants upon the lid, and was appraised in the Custom House at five hundred dollars; but the happy gentleman to whom it was sent happened to be in debt, and the Sheriff seized the beautiful bundle *in transitu*, and sold it at auction on Wednesday, for double its appraised value. Perhaps, when the Emperor hears of it, he will send out another, with money enough inclosed to pay off his friend's debt.

But who is his friend? Oddly enough that part of the story remains undisclosed. It may be the Chevalier WIKOFF, who visited the Emperor when he was a prisoner in Ham, and had little prospect of ever saving his bacon. The Chevalier published an account of his visit, and we should not be surprised to hear of his receiving a *souvenir* of some kind from his Imperial friend.

The story of the diamond snuff-box has been very ingeniously "got up," and the author of it must be a person of good strong imaginative faculties, and a profound respect for public sagacity. The sale of the box at double its appraised value is sufficient proof of his brilliant genius, and also an evidence of the popular appreciation of Imperial presents. It would not have sold for half the amount in Paris.

Emperors are not in the habit of sending packages by express companies,—and if LOUIS NAPOLEON had been going to send a token of his affection to anybody in New-York, he would have sent it through his Minister at Washington, or his Consul here. Some cunning Israelite, we suspect, has been trying an experiment upon the credulity of our citizens. Such a scheme might succeed once, but we doubt if it would a second time.

The Last of Castle Garden.

Castle Garden has been one of the delights of the City for nearly thirty years. But it will be a delight no more. Hereafter it is to be a nuisance. It was in Castle Garden that many of the great people from the Old World who came here to gladden us by their presence first looked upon the faces of New-Yorkers. It was there that LAFAYETTE landed and received the first welcome on his return to America as the guest of the nation; it was here, too, that KOSSUTH was received by our citizens; and in Castle Garden General JACKSON, and the other Presidents, have been met and publicly welcomed by our people. Here, too, the great singers who have visited us first poured out their delicious notes into American ears. Here JENNY LIND and GRISI first sang, and the great JULLIEN first wielded his brilliant *baton*. Many are the pleasant recollections which the name of the circular old Castle calls up. But the glories of Ichabod have departed; and hereafter it will be an offence to the eye, and an ugly obstacle to a view of the magnificent moving panorama of our glorious Bay. The Castle should have been demolished the moment it was not used for purposes of recreation. As it is it spoils the Battery. The Commissioners of Emigration have got it into their possession and mean to keep it, to be used for the convenience of immigrants. Oddly enough it was built to keep off the British, and now it is used as a nursery for them.

The Advent of a Genius.

If any hum-drum politician should make a two hours' speech in Parliament, without two ideas in it, on the subject of administrative reform, or any other stalking-horse, he would be honored with a leader in most of our journals; then why should we not give a leaded paragraph to the advent of a new man of genius, whose works will live to delight and instruct mankind when all the Parliamentary puppets that now fill the public eye shall be forgotten. This new genius, whose advent we allude to, has manifested himself in the shape of a small novel, whose heroine is an almost forgotten actress of the last century. His name is CHARLES READE, which will be new to most of our readers, and her name and the name of the novel is *Peg Woffington*. The author calls it "a dramatic story," and most properly, for it was first produced as a three act comedy in conjunction with TOM TAYLOR, one of the *Punch* writers, under the title of "Masks and Faces." It is a singular history of a book, but the book itself is a singularity. Nothing like it has been before produced in English literature, and the marvel of it is that a young author could spring up in London and write a novel, having for his materials the theatrical gossip of the last century, which should be at once fresh, pure, witty, humorous, pathetic, slangy, theatrical, and yet free from all taint of imitation. One would suppose it to be next to impossible for a new author not to imitate either THACKERAY, DICKENS or BULWER. Even DICKENS confessed to his studied imitations of IRVING; but the author of *Peg Woffington* is a man by himself, full of audacity, but an audacity that never oversteps the boundaries of his own ability—the audacity, in short, of genius.

Peg Woffington is a genuine novel, and the best example that we have yet read of a historical fiction. The style is startling for its crispness, and the homely idioms which it embodies; the scenes succeed each other with a kind of nervous rapidity; the dialogues are wonderfully smart, brilliant and witty, and the individualities of character are evolved like the sparkles of a Catharine wheel. Amid all the fun, and pathos, and wit, and grotesquery of the drama, the author keeps popping in, in his own person, and slaps in his profound remarks, like the exhibitor of a panorama as the splendid views unroll before the eyes of a gaping audience. He fills his pages, too, with little scraps of Latin and French which are not all in the way, and have no appearance of pedantry. The first page or so is a little uncertain, but you are soon encompassed by the witchery of the author's art, and the arena of his genius surrounds and envelops you like a halo. He takes you out of your own world into his, and you become a participator in his scenes. FERNANDO WOOD, the Know-Nothings, the market gardeners, FRANK PIERCE, LOUIS NAPOLEON, GEORGE LAW, General PELISSIER and all the rest are left behind, and you are off to the last century, mingling with a motley crowd, whom you find the most charming people you have ever known. You are bewitched by Peg, by Bracegirdle, by Kitty Clive, by chattering Colley Cibber, by the veteran Quin and Manager Rich. The author of *Peg Woffington* is a rare genius, and we shall hear from him often, or great will be our disappointment.

Why have we no such authors among us? Why must all our novelists be American Dickenses, or American Thackerays, or American G. P. R. Jameses? Why not an American who is nothing but an American?

Saratoga.

Saratoga is preparing for its Summer harvest. As yet very few strangers have taken up their abode there for the season; but the preparations made by the leading hotels show that no falling off is anticipated in the popularity of this most celebrated of American watering-places. Old Congress Hall shows most marked signs of renovation than either of the other houses. Indeed, it would scarcely be recognized in its new dress. It was sold last Fall to Messrs. HATHORN & HALL—men of wealth, enterprise and experience, who have invested some $80,000, besides the original purchase money, in additions, improvements, additional furniture, &c. They have more than doubled the capacity of the house—have put on an additional story—built a new wing, in which is the dining saloon, and converted the whole of the immense front on the first floor into elegant parlors and drawing-rooms. The house will be kept in the best possible style, and cannot fail to be eminently popular.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night Signora VESTVALI takes her benefit. The performances comprise the fourth act of "Rigoletto," the last act of "Romeo et Guilietta," and the second and fourth acts of VERDI's "Il Trovatore." Signor BRIGNOLI will introduce MERCADANTE's romance, "In terra ci devisiro."

SERENADE.—The members of the Italian Opera Company give a serenade to Miss HENSLER to-night. Things of this kind before a *debut* are simply absurd. If they have any purpose at all, it is the miserable one of creating a fictitious excitement. We are told it was a spontaneous offer on the part of the Italians and Germans of the establishment. If so, we hope it will prove sincere, and that the "Italians and Germans of the establishment" will not allow their interest in Miss HENSLER to cool in the open air to-night.

The serenade will take place at the Everett House to-night immediately after the Opera.

One thing is certain—if any singer of late years has deserved a serenade, Miss HENSLER deserves one—not only that she is admirable as an artist, but that she is an American, and entitled to little politenesses of this kind.

The Newly Discovered Phenician Inscription.

Last January a most interesting discovery was made among the ruins of the ancient city of Sidon, in Syria. It was an inscription of great antiquity, in twenty-two lines, each line containing about forty or fifty characters. As there were only a very few remains of Phenician writing known, all of which are very short, together amounting to only a small portion of the newly discovered one, this is naturally regarded with extreme interest by the learned. A *fac-simile* copy of it is published in the *United States Magazine* of April 15, a stereotype plate having been prepared by the proprietors, Messrs. J. M. EMERSON & Co., with great promptitude and at considerable expense, to lay it as soon as possible before the world. The interesting facts relating to the discovery will be found accompanying it; a few of which we will briefly state.

The discovery was made by laborers employed by a Turk, with the expectation of finding treasure, and after finding, a year or more before, about 2,500 gold coins of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, each worth $5. The inscription was on the lid of a large stone sarcophagus, carved in fine Egyptian style. The English and French Consuls both claimed the sarcophagus, which was reburied by the officers of Government, to await the decision of law. Fortunately an American Missionary, Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, from Albany, found an opportunity to copy it, and sent a *fac simile* to a friend in that city. It proves that the inscription is in ancient Hebrew characters, and that all of it is Hebrew excepting a few words, which, perhaps, may be. It appears to be mainly a genealogical history of a King of Sidon, buried in the sarcophagus. Professor GIBBS, of Yale College, has published the inscription in modern Hebrew characters. Some interesting rock-chambers were opened near the spot. The discovery has been noticed in some newspapers, but has received less attention than it deserves.

Lecture on "Art."

On Thursday evening an interesting and artistic lecture was delivered on the above subject in the Chapel of the University, by Mr. BRETT. Commencing with a few general observations on beauty in form and color, as an element in God's ordination in the nature of things, and in human perception and enjoyment, the lecturer rapidly and cleverly sketched the era of the Acropolis, and of PRAXITELES, and passed down the stream of Art history to the Louvre, and the galleries and collections of statuary and paintings of the Governments of Europe. The more of mere utilitarianism in our age, the more need existed of the refinements of Art.

He observed, near the close of his address, "You all know what the cultivation of Art did for Greece, and what it has done for Italy. We never meet with an intelligent foreigner, or even one of the laborers of Europe, without feeling convinced that he knows more about works of Art and appreciates them better than we do. The reason is simple enough. They are born in countries whose Governments encourage the public exhibition and production of the best pictures and statues, where nations purchase and take care of them for public study with jealous enthusiasm. Pictures are recognized in Europe as *property*, (not as mere articles of ornamental household furniture,) having legitimate and often priceless value." The discourse occupied about an hour; it was most eloquent and classical in its composition and references—but most miserably attended.

☞ Rev. Dr. BAKER lectured last evening on Russia and Turkey, in the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.

City Politics.

The "Hard-Shells"—that is such a body politic in our City—were in conclave yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Corporation Attorney, for the purpose—in the wake of the "Softs"—of crowing over the late defeat of the K. N.'s in Virginia. The Committee of Arrangements on the Mass Meeting reported progress, and adjourned. Is it hard times with the "Hards," that they have to meet in a City official's office to save rent?

The "Softs" met last evening and appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the proper celebration of the 4th of July. There was quite a large attendance of the Council.

Any Axes to Grind?

We would call attention of those short for such to the Mayor's Complaint Book, as an excellent place for getting a gratuitous advertisement. Get John Smith to complain that Sam Brown keeps a pug-nosed clerk in jewsharp wareroom at No. 7,850 Broadway, and respectfully ask to have him abated; the papers will all copy it—sympathy be excited for the abused pug-nose—and business made brisk indeed. The Book was a great thing to start just as the price of provisions went up. But now that they are falling is it worth while to keep the Book open?

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 16.

TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.
LETTER FROM LOUIS KOSSUTH.
SPANISH AFFAIRS—Interesting Correspondence.
FRENCH AFFAIRS—Letters from Dick Tinto.
ENGLISH AFFAIRS—London Correspondence.
LATER NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND AUSTRALIA.
LATER FROM VENEZUELA.
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HAVANA.
LATER FROM MEXICO.
LETTER FROM CANADA.
THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION—Special Correspondence.
EDITORIALS—The Crops—Bancroft on Slavery—Improving the City—Sensitiveness of John Bull—The Prohibitory Law—Insurrection of Russian Serfs—Mrs. Grundy's Opinions—Architectural Aspect of our Streets—Crimean Gossip—American Manners—Mayor Wood on the Price of Vegetables—Prospects Brightening—The News by the Atlantic—The Capture of Kertch—Marketmen and Middlemen—Position Defined—Mr. Perry's Dismissal—New-Hampshire—The Philadelphia Convention.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOSS OF COLOR, BLOODLESS LIPS, DIZZINESS, costiveness, coldness of the feet and hands, nervous pains and irritability, often precede Fever and Ague, and betoken its approach. A timely use of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS will avert it, with as much certainty as the use of food will avert hunger. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale dépôt, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 149 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. [illegible] Franklin-st.; JOHN W. GRIFFITH'S, corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

THE SHOW OF THE SEASON.—NEXT TO BABY Shows, come naturally, Doll Shows. At ROGERS' there is the largest collection of dressed and undressed Dolls in the world—varying in size from half an inch in length to that of full grown Babies. Children supplied on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—A fresh assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods and Traveling Baskets.
ROGERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until [illegible]—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, [illegible] PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. of White-st., will sell during this week at the above rates. Great bargains may be expected.

UNDRESS SUMMER HATS AT GENIN'S.—THE number of new styles and fabrics with which GENIN opens the Summer season of 1855 is unprecedented. Among the prominent warm weather chapeaux are more than twenty varieties of felt hats, soft and hard. Then there are Panamas, of all shapes, qualities and sizes; leghorns, of all prices; Swiss straws, light and beautiful; East India and Canton straws, cool and becoming; and Paris at [illegible], that ventilate the head and [illegible] at the same time. There is no taste, however fastidious, that may not be suited from the large and varied assortment of Summer hats, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Hats just finished, among which are the "Young American" and fine White Japan Hats, both of uncommon beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price, by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY.
COMPILED BY H. WILSON.
OFFICE No. 65 ANN ST., June [illegible], 1855.
All persons whose surname commence with either of the three letters, K, L, or M, are respectfully requested to call with, or send the necessary information, for publication in the City Directory. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian, Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston make, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

ALL EYE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by Drs. UPHAM and BOEHRIG, Oculists, No. [illegible] 4th-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Amaurosis cured even in complete blindness; Cataracts in most cases without an operation. The remedies used are perfectly safe and harmless. Clerks containing certificates of cures can be had at the office.

IT MUST BE SO.—LADIES ARE DISCRIMINATING, after all. We judge so by the crowds we see every day congregated at CANTRELL'S, No. [illegible] Bowery, in quest of those celebrated twelve shilling gaiters which have rendered Cantrell famous, and [illegible] many thousands of ladies [illegible] of pretty feet. The truth of this can be ascertained at any time by dropping in at No. [illegible] Bowery.

TO ECONOMISTS.—FRENCH GRAY CASTOR HATS.—With these popular Gossamer Hats we closed our Summer sales in 1854. We again offer them to the notice of economists and others seeking comfort and medium prices combined, with all the requisites found in the fashionable fabrics made by us or that of our Paris Manufactory.
LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

SUMMER HATS, OF UNSURPASSED STYLE AND quality, light and graceful, artistically shaped and finished, may be had at KNOX'S, No. 533 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st. It is necessary to give him a call to examine his unrivalled white beavers. He has also a new and elegant style of hat for boys.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE.—IF A DAY were consumed in fixing in the hair the splendid black or brown imparted by this preparation, it would still be invaluable; but the process is completed in ten minutes, without a stain on the skin, unpleasant effluvia, or injury to the fibres. Manufactured, sold, and applied at 6 Astor House.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE.
Parties (out of the City of New-York) wishing to Manufacture these Lights have now the opportunity of so doing. For terms, &c., address or apply to THADDEUS HYATT, No. 132 West Broadway, New-York.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES AT W. J. & J. B. FLOW'S, No. 12 Park-place, for the splendid Gold Shades at $1 50, worth $3, and Gilt Cornices for 75 cents, worth $1 50. All kinds of Curtain Fixtures 25 per cent. less than in any other house in the trade. Call and see.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

NOW IS THE TIME.—EVERY GENTLEMAN wants a Summer Hat—Call on RAFFERTY & LEASK, where you can get any kind of Fashionable Summer Hat, cool and graceful—just what you want. No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A rare lot of Calf and Patent Leather Boots, and different styles of Patent Leather Shoes, will be sold much below cost, for the month of June only, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

"BABY SHOW POLKA."—SELLING RAPIDLY, the famous "Baby Show Polka," as composed and dedicated to the prize babies, by Baboh. Price 25 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Important from the Rio Grande—Another Outbreak in Mexico.

The Corpus Christi *Valley and Advertiser* of the 2d inst., just received, contains the following important intelligence. It is taken from a letter received at the office of the *Valley and Advertiser* from a leading citizen of Laredo:

"The news from Mexico is important and exciting. It appears that orders from SANTA ANNA were received to arrest and shoot, without ceremony, some of the leading citizens of Monterey and Lampasas—among them Don SANTIAGO VIDOURI, late Secretary of State of Nueva Leon, a man of great influence. The existence of these private orders leaked out, and Don SANTIAGO VIDOURI dispatched a courier to Lampasas with the news, and when Gen. MANCHACA, SANTA ANNA's emissary, arrived, he was met by two hundred armed citizens and forced to surrender.

His life was spared in consequence of the manly position he assumed, acknowledging that his orders were to shoot some eight of the leading citizens of Lampasas, and that, had he the ability, the orders of his superiors would be implicitly obeyed. He did not ask his life, as his superiors would not believe but he had sold his command. This gallant captain, who is well known by our informant, was alive at last accounts, and the probability is his manly bearing will save him.

The news of these transactions soon spread throughout the surrounding country. JUAN SUAREZ had left Lampasas with 300 men, and would be joined at Villa Aldama, Sabinas, Salinas, &c., by a force equal to 1,000 men.

The whole country is represented as being in arms, and an attempt to take Monterey will be made immediately. The Governor of Nueva Leon, Gen. CORDOVA, had fled to the interior. The Bishop of Monterey, who visited all the frontier towns last Fall, it is now ascertained, was sent as a spy by SANTA ANNA to mark the unfaithful. He has also left, but if taken, will be roughly dealt with.

This movement, or outbreak, is entirely ahead of CARVAJAL's plans, for although the people were preparing for an issue, the urgency of the case has forestalled the matter."

The Sheep Show.

From the Bath (N. Y.) Advocate, June 13.

The meeting and first show of the Wool Growers' Association of Western New-York, of which we last week made mention, claims more at our hands than a mere passing notice. Mr. STICKNEY, of Addison County, Vermont, who exhibited a prime, well-fitted buck, of the ROBINSON stock, sold him, after drawing the second prize, ($40,) to Messrs. BROOKS, of Wyoming, and MANN, of Livingston, for $900.

We understand that a purse was made up in the town of Wheeler of $350, to purchase the same sheep, that being the price asked where he was first offered for sale. JOHN POWERS, Esq., formerly of Urbana, now of Avoca, bought of CALVIN WARD the sweep-stakes pen of ten ewes at $25 per head. He also bought of the same man five two year old ewes at $20 each, and one buck (which drew prize number five,) at $100, making $450 for sixteen sheep. Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON also made a conditional sale of a buck at $35, provided he sheared twelve pounds, but we have not learned whether the sale was perfected.

There were ninety or more pens of sheep, and the whole number on exhibition was about three hundred, which were entered for competition besides those entered for exhibition. The buck which drew the first prize of $50, was brought into this county last Fall by WM. BAKER, Esq., and was originally from ATWOOD's flock, in Connecticut, but for the previous year, had been owned by Mr. WM. A. COOK, of Livingston. He, we learn, is not for sale. There were present three bucks of the French Merino breed, which will claim the attention of such as are breeding French sheep, but the competition in that line was so limited that no premiums were awarded on that kind of sheep, although they attracted a good deal of notice.

One Silesian buck, was a beautiful sheep in all respects, small, compact and well-woolled, with the finest sample on the ground. He is owned by WM. WARD, of Ontario.

☞ Concerning the American Department of the French Exhibition, a Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes thus:

"If an inquisitive visitor might put a question to the gentlemen who occupy a deal sentry box, placed in a court displaying only deal boards, and ticketed 'United States,' he would ask one of these eight American Commissioners whether or not it is their intention to exhibit anything beyond the stars and stripes floating above them, and their own persons strolling in this very remarkable court below. It seems to me that their space is intruded upon daily, as they despair of having anything to show. In the first place, ELKINGTON & Co. have got a slice of Yankee space; in the second place, France appears to have cut off a very important bit to exhibit the Bordeaux case. A sinister fate seems to hang over our good friends of the States whenever they meddle with Exhibitions."

The Vanderbilt Steamers.

A correspondent writing from Liverpool by the last steamer, says:

"I am assured that arrangements have been made at Southampton for the accommodation of the Vanderbilt line of steamers, which hereafter will take their departure from Europe from that port, instead of as heretofore, from Havre. They will leave Havre and Southampton on the same day."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. E. MOORE, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank. Inquire of Messrs. KISSER & BULL, No. 33 Murray-st.; G. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 38 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, overwrought with neuralgia or tic doloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out, and utterly "out of heart"? Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and the West Indies.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES, To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ United States Mail Boxes.—POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1855.—The Postmaster General having authorized a large increase in the number of boxes stationed throughout the City, for the reception of letters to be forwarded in the mails or delivered in the City; and having also directed that such boxes be opened and their contents brought to this office four times a day, and that the delivery by carriers, of mail and City letters, shall be at least three times a day in every part of the City south of 54th-st.; Notice is hereby given to persons desiring to have boxes stationed at their places of business, for the accommodation of their customers and neighbors, that applications therefor should be addressed, in writing, to NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant Postmaster, on or before the 20th day of June instant.

No compensation is paid for the care of boxes, but for the information of the public a list of the places at which they are stationed will be published in all the daily papers. In no case will a box be placed in any store at which any other box is kept for the reception of letters to be sent by the mails or delivered in this City.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ To Ague Sufferers.—Take no more Arsenic Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Febrifuges, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well-known inefficiency of these noxious poisons proves them to be the offspring either of false medical principles or of mercenary quacks. The accumulated atmospheric poison Malaria is the one cause for which the one remedy is the natural antidote which can neutralize it. Take this and health is secured. See the advertisement of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

☞ Strawberries, Strawberries.—Or any other fruits or vegetables, by the use of Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Can, may be preserved for years in a fresh state, with their natural flavor and color. They are easily sealed or closed with a [illegible]. All genuine are marked "Spratt's Patent." WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors. Directions for preserving accompany the cans. Call and examine them. For sale by the proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

☞ Prize Babies.—The Secret Out!—How the baby show is won, and the secret of so healthy, quiet babies is out; every mother is using ROBERT's COLIC MIXTURE for infants, which is to be had at RING's, corner of John and Broadway, and nearly all the principal drug stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and as it costs only 25 cents, who (that has a fretful, crying, suffering baby,) would be without it?

☞ China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure.
WASHINGTON HADLEY, No. 171 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ Dr. Collett Lectures to Ladies and Gentlemen at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 8 o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING. Also, at 8 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th. Admission 12½ cents. On TUESDAY, the 19th, he will lecture to ladies only at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and to gentlemen only at 8 o'clock the same evening. Admission on Tuesday 25 cents.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician, who possesses a prescription that proves effectual in restoring him to health in a few days, after years of suffering from general nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send free the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JNO. WILLIAMS, No. 186 Washington-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

☞ Strawberry Festival at Brooklyn.—THE SINKING FUND SOCIETY connected with the Carlton-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, near Myrtle-av., will hold a Strawberry Festival under a spacious tent adjoining the Church, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the door.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, ow's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG, Importer, No. 152 Broadway.

☞ Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—The June Exhibition will take place at the Athenaeum on FRIDAY, 15th instant, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. A fine display of Fruits and Flowers may be expected.
JOHN W. DEGRAUW, President.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER—Is 30 years of age, has been living alone long enough and wants to try a state of double blessedness. Money no object. Address W. A. B., Times Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls, with the best of City reference, as seamstress and dressmaker; can make children's clothes neatly; is a first rate stitcher on linen or muslin; makes gentlemen's shirts complete; will go in a hotel or boarding-house; the other is a neat girl of 17, can mind a lady, sew, wash and iron well. Wages, $4. City reference. Call at No. 217 East 22d-st., in fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, (sisters;) one is capable of filling any situation in a family but that of cook, and the other either as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse in a small private family. No objections to go into the country during the Summer. Inquire of their present employer, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of 21st-st., to whom they refer.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced American lady as housekeeper in a private family; would have no objection to the country. References given and required. Address MOTHER, at Dr. J. Prior's office, No. 301, 6th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat respectable girl with good references, as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork; has no objection to going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 418 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid or laundress, has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 19 East 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as good washer and ironer and the other as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork, or act as seamstress. Has had experience in both capacities. Can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 89½ King-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, is a good cook, washer and ironer, and good baker. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 9th-av., two doors below 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman to do general housework. Call at Vanderbilt-av., second house from Pacific-st., South Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, as wet nurse. Has a baby six weeks old. Call at No. 180 Rivington-st., (store.) Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework in a small private family. City reference given. Call at No. 195 Charlton-st.

A PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable family as seamstress; can make ladies' plain dresses; can cut and fit children's dresses; has been four years in a family; wishes some chamberwork. Call at my employer's place, No. 104 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. for two days.

CHURCH ORGANIST.—Wanted, a situation as Organist in a Protestant Episcopal Church, by a person who was educated by the first English Organists, and is thoroughly competent to take charge of an organ of any size. The best references can be given. Address ORGANIST, care of Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, Newark, N. J.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. Superior American women can be found at the Institution this week. Madison-av. stages and 3d-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS—Manufacturers of jewelry, stationery, pens and any odds and ends.—The subscriber offers his services to the above as traveling agent or auctioneer; intends to leave in the course of a week for the West and South, and any consignments entrusted to him, disposed of to best advantage, and prompt remittances made. Address for one week, Box No. 119 Herald office.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man (American), 20 years of age, of active and industrious habits, wants a place in a Lawyer's office, to write, study and do office business; writes a plain business hand, is quick at figures, is well acquainted with the City Courts and practice. Good City reference given. Wages $3 per week. Address E. B. F., *Times* office, or Prescott House, corner Broadway and Spring-st., room No. 162.

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German help, for hotels, boarding-houses, and private families; also, porters, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS May be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—A Dressmaker who has long experience, and works for some of the best families in town, can, at present, engage with a few others. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 456 8th-av. between 34th and 35th-st., in the baker's store.

MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Bible House, female domestics in every capacity, with first-rate references.

DAGUERREAN OPERATOR WANTED.—A first-rate operator wanted immediately, at No. 239 Fulton-st., corner of Clarke, Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In the drug business, about 15 years old. Apply at the corner of Clinton and Division sts.

STEAM BOILER.—Wanted, a second-hand locomotive boiler, about 20-horse power. Apply at the *Scientific American* office, No. 128 Fulton-st., this day.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the lowest cash price.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS full jeweled	35
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	45
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	85
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 225
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 225
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	50 to 80
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 25
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	— to —
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.	

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual price. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house has all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.; the location pleasant, and convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 Greenwich av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with well furnished rooms, and breakfast, if required, at No. 11 University-place, corner 8th-st. Best of references as to respectability required.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated with board on reasonable terms; also gentleman and wife, by applying at No. 42 Division, one door from Chrystie-st.

BOARDING.—Well furnished rooms with board, for married or single gentlemen, in a new and elegant brown stone house, very desirably located. No. 30 7th-av., fourth door from 14th-st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 32 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING.—A large front room, with bedroom communicating, if desired, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or one or more single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 124 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 30 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A 2d-story front room, with gas and pantry. Other rooms suitable for one or two persons, at No. 23 Livingston-st. Location one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and near the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 70 Sands-st. Application to be made on the premises. Reference required.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

ROOMS IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD—And full or partial board with a small private family, for single gentlemen. Call at No. 133 Waverley-place, (formerly Factory-st.) near Amos-st. References exchanged.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This house is now open for the reception of visitors. The usual regular line of stages has been established between the landing and the house, running in connection with the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats. The authorized agent of the proprietors will be found at the landing and the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, Oak Hill Station, opposite Catskill. Passengers will save themselves expense and trouble by giving their checks to him. BEACH & CO.
June 11 1855

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 507 Broome-st., in a private house, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Breakfast and tea if desired. Hot and cold baths in the house.

A LADY—Residing in the upper part of the City, in need of pecuniary assistance, would be pleased to meet with a party who will advance her a moderate amount, for which pleasant rooms will be given where there are no boarders. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, may be had by gentlemen at No. 69 Warren-st. House has bath, &c. References exchanged.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Without board, at from $1 50 to $10 per week. Board if required. Inquire at No. 1,276 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated Cabinet and Double Octave Pianos, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand piano in a square case. Our Pianos stand the test, are [illegible] plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of T. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Eolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s WORLD-RENOWNED MELODEONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodeons to let. ELY & MUNGER, No. 419 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops and full set of pedals, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $1 0 to $350. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodeons, single and double. Reeds supplied to agents at factory prices, also sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent. FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 8 and 12 stops. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style. FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new, (bought at a bargain to close a concern,) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cost price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $15 to $150. Pianos to let. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best piano to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

A VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE Carved Rosewood Piano-forte and stool for sale—Perfect in every respect and warranted, has been used but a short time. Will be sold very low as the owner leaves the City this week. Can be seen at No. 49 Cliff-st., between Fulton and Beekman sts.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, near Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 296 to No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices.
H. WARREN, Sole Agent For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these Improved Pianos.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octave, iron frame, perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price $310, for sale for $220, with stool. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 3.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A most excellent seven octave rosewood piano, new made by a journeyman for his own use, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. To be seen at No. 103 West Broadway, up stairs.

FOUR SECONDHAND PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE LOW—One 6½ octave, for $170; one 7 octave, $150; one do., $200; one do., serpentine front, $210. B. GLENN, No. 83 Spring-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 763 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Pianofortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 769 Broadway, near 10th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, (Established 1823.) NO. 29 SPRUCE STREET.
The subscribers are prepared to furnish their well-known and superior Book, Job and Newspaper Printing Types in fonts from 50 to 3,000 lbs. Also, Ornamental Types, Greek, Hebrew, Music, Ornaments, Brass Rules, &c., made of Metals equal to any in this country. They also furnish Copper-faced Types, Presses, Chases, and everything required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper.
Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per lb.
Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement three times before the 1st January, 1856, including this note, and forwarding to us one copy, will be allowed $3 on their purchasing $12 worth of our manufacture.
CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

HARRISON'S ARTICLES FOR THE BEARD—Are of seven varieties. Rose, Ambrosial and Almond Shaving Cream; Ambrosial, Military and Barber's Shaving Soaps, and Oleophane, a Crystal Shaving Cream. Perfectness of quality, for all the purposes of use is what is aimed at, and realized, but only by HARRISON. Others are distant approximations. At wholesale by E. TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, No. 226 Pearl-st., and retail by A. DUNG, No. 61 Bowery.
HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF PINK, the lovely perfume of that little garden flower that childhood loves to pluck and smell.

NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.—Five hundred barrels superior, quality landing THIS DAY from [illegible], for sale in lots to suit purchasers. MIDDLETON & CO., No. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON.
HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, PUBLISH THIS DAY
ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With Maps, Wood-cuts, and Portraits on Steel. 2 vols. 8vo. Muslin, $5; Sheep, extra, $5 75; Half Calf, $8. This work which attracted so much attention while making its monthly appearance in *Harper's Magazine*, is now published in two royal octavo volumes of a little more than 600 pages each. The volumes are elegantly printed, neatly bound, and contain two hundred and fifty-one exceedingly interesting wood cuts. More than thirty maps, constructed expressly for the purpose, enable the reader accurately to trace the movements of the Emperor through all his wonderful career. A steel engraving, as exquisitely cut as anything of the kind which has ever been executed in this country, embellishes each of the volumes. One represents NAPOLEON a young man, when in command of the army in Italy. The other represents the Emperor when in the maturity of his years. The accuracy of the likenesses may be relied upon. When we consider the intrinsic interest of the history, the richness and beauty of the illustrations, and the typographical elegance of the work, it is not too much to say that two more attractive volumes have never been issued from the American press.

Mr. ABBOTT has devoted four years of incessant labor to this work, investigating all the authorities of value in this country and in Europe. He has been enabled to avail himself of the criticisms which the work has elicited. The authorities are given in reference to every statement which an intelligent man might question. The work has been very carefully revised, considerably enlarged by the introduction of authorities and is now presented to the American public as a truthful record of the career of NAPOLEON.

HARPER & BROTHERS have recently published,

I.
BANCROFT'S MISCELLANIES.
Literary and Historical Miscellanies. By GEORGE BANCROFT. 8vo., Muslin, $2; Half Calf, $3 50.

II.
HUC'S TRAVELS.
A Journey through the Chinese Empire. By M. HUC, author of "Recollections of a Journey Through Tartary and Thibet." With a new and beautiful map. 2 vols. 12mo., muslin, $2.

III.
HISTORY FOR BOYS;
OR, ANNALS OF THE NATIONS OF MODERN EUROPE. By JOHN G. EDGAR, author of "The Boyhood of Great Men," and "The Footprints of Famous Men." With Illustrations. 16mo., muslin, 60 cents.

IV.
LE CURE MANQUE;
OR, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS IN FRANCE. By EUGENE DE COURCILLON. 12mo., muslin, 75 cents.

V.
TRICOLORED SKETCHES IN PARIS.
During the years 1851-2-3. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo., muslin, $1 25.

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I WILL GIVE TO SOME CHARITABLE INSTITUTION the sum of $1,000 if any one will show that after a "fair" trial my ONGUENT ever failed to produce a luxuriant pair of whiskers or moustaches in the space of 42 days, or that it ever stained or injured the skin. It will "make" the beard grow upon the smoothest cheek of youth, and in cases where the hair has become bald its action is more like magic than reality. It is $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the above, for $5. It will be sent anywhere to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 86 Nassau-st. Also, at HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], No. [illegible]; BRIGGS, No. [illegible]; and all Druggists in City or country.

LONG ISLAND.

A Grand Jury in Search of Information.

The Grand Jury empaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, came into Court on Tuesday before Judge Rockwell, and propounded the following questions:

1. Are the Grand Jury judges of the law as well as of the fact?

2. Are they bound by the opinion of the Court as expressed in its charge, or the advice of the District Attorney in relation to questions of law arising upon cases before them?

The above questions refer to doubts which have arisen in regard to the Excise Law, and as to whether there is now in force any law punishing the sale of liquor by retail.

To the first question the Court informed them that the Jury was bound to take the law as laid down by the Court—their duty was to decide questions of fact. To the second question the Court stated that the law now in force made the sale of liquor in less quantities than five gallons, or the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, a misdemeanor, and if the Jury found that any person had violated this law, it was their duty to find a bill against him; that the District Attorney was their legal adviser, and they must go to him for instruction unless where a difference arose between them, and then they must apply to the Court.

By a Juror—As I understand it, we are to be governed entirely by the opinion of this Court, without regard to any opinion outside?

The Court—Precisely—that's it.

The Jury when thus enlightened returned again to their labors.

Discharged.

Jacob Krapps, the boy charged with causing the death of another boy named George D. Basen, at Green Point, Brooklyn, a few weeks since, was on Monday discharged from custody, the Grand Jury having failed to find any indictment against him. Krapps was originally arrested by order of Coroner Hanford, who made a thorough examination of the case, and discharged him. Erastus D. Culver, Esq., caused the boy to be arrested a second time, and entered upon an examination of the case, and held him to await the action of the Grand Jury, which body, it seems, now fully agreed, and approved of the course pursued by Coroner Hanford. The motives that instigated the second arrest of this boy have not as yet transpired.

Dedication.

The new wooden structure recently erected in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Flatbush, called the Church of the Resurrection, was dedicated, with the customary exercises, on Sunday last. The building cost $5,000, and is 48 feet by 27; on the west end is the sanctuary, 24 feet by 20. Under the building are 16 vaults, each capable of holding 10 coffins.

Fourth of July in Brooklyn.

The Common Council of this city have appropriated one thousand dollars towards celebrating the Fourth of July. The usual national salutes will be fired, and various military companies and civic societies will honor the day. The "Veteran Corps" will fire the national salute from the Heights in the morning.

☞ The South Bay Steam Navigation Company, chartered by the Legislature at its late session, has opened its books in the villages upon the South side of Long Island, and about one-third of the capital stock has been taken. The object of this Company is to run a line of steamers through the South Bay and Ocean to New-York. There is a large extent of well-populated country to support the enterprise. Harvey W. Vail and Austin Roe are the Commissioners having the books in charge.

☞ An examination of the female teachers belonging to the Public Schools of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, took place Wednesday evening, at the Public School, corner of South Third and Fifth streets. The Board of Education and a number of gentlemen from New-York were present. The exercises seemed to give great satisfaction.

☞ The Commencement at Williams College occurs this year August 15. Prof. Park, of Andover, is to address the Mills Theological Society, and Henry Ward Beecher the undergraduates.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail on Tuesday afternoon. The President, A. F. Stanton, Esq., occupied the Chair.

The Jail Committee reported the whole number of persons committed to the County Jail from Jan. 1 to June 1, for the term of 29 days, to be 76—of which 44 were committed as vagrants; 16 for assault and battery; 9 for petty larceny; 5 for breach of the peace; 2 for violation of city ordinances; 1 for habitual drunkenness. There were also committed during the same time, for 30 days, 11 persons—all for vagrancy.

Arrest for Grand Larceny.

Officer Mathews, of the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, on Tuesday arrested Benjamin Weishardt on board the bark *Bradalban*, lying at foot of Montague-street, on a charge of stealing in a sailor boarding-house on West-street, New-York, Saturday last, from Henry Wilson, a large quantity of wearing apparel. The property was found on board the above named vessel with the accused, and he was committed to answer.

Serious Accident.

Martin Johnson, a laboring man employed at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, was crushed on Monday morning, by a hogshead of sugar falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital, where but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Military.

The Fourteenth Regiment of N. Y. S. M. make their annual parade in Brooklyn this day, and proceed to East New York, for drill. A company from New Haven, and another from Hoboken, are expected to visit the city this day.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

The June exhibition of this Society takes place this day at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The display of fruits and flowers will be much larger than usual.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-nine patients were received at this Hospital during the last week; forty-six were discharged, and two died. Total remaining, 407.

Ordination.—On June 5, 1855, the Presbytery of Long Island ordained and installed Mr. Thomas McCauley, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Huntington.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day: Nos. 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

NEW-JERSEY.

Visit of the New-Haven Blues.

The New-Haven Blues, Capt. Bristol, arrived in the New-Haven boat yesterday morning, as previously announced, on their visit to Hoboken. The Highwood Guard, Capt. Hatfield, of Hoboken, whose guests the Blues are, were at Peck-slip at 8 o'clock, and received the Blues with a military welcome. The Blues number forty-two muskets, and altogether are over fifty strong. Accompanying them are Gen. Hollenbeck, Major Mansfield, Col. Arnold, and Capt. Bissel, of New-Haven. The Highwood Guard mustered thirty-five muskets. The companies marched through Pearl-street and the Bowery to Bond-street, through Bond-street, Broadway and Canal-street to the ferry to Hoboken, over which they crossed, and were received with a salute of 13 guns. They were then reviewed by His Honor, Mayor Clickener, upon the green in front of the Mayor's residence; after which they marched to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they partook of an excellent collation. Toasts were given and responses made by several gentlemen present. Capt. Hatfield, in a few complimentary remarks, proposed the health of an honorary member of the Highwood Guard, Mr. Clickener, the first Mayor of Hoboken. This was received with cheers.

Mayor Clickener, in responding, cordially welcomed the Blues to the city of Hoboken. He said that it being a youthful city, he could not invite their inspection of those public buildings and institutions which in the course of years spring into existence in cities. To the natural as well as the artificial beauties of the city, however, he could point with pride. He would direct their steps through the new streets, the quiet and beautiful walks, and the shady groves of the city, or he would turn their attention to the noble river on one side of them, and to the magnificent scenery of Weehawken on the other—to the famous Elysian Fields above the city, or to the Bay immediately below it, upon which floats the fleet of beautiful yachts. He hoped that they would enjoy themselves while upon their visit, and have occasion long to remember the event.

Col. Shalen, of the First Regiment of the Hudson Brigade; Col. Arnold, of the Second Regiment of the Second Brigade of the Connecticut Militia; Capt. Bristol, Corporal Crane, Mr. S. H. Jessup, and others, were called out and responded to toasts. This entertainment passed off with much hilarity, and when it was concluded, the companies paraded through the principal street of Hoboken, stopping at their head-quarters, the Atlantic Hotel. In the evening they visited Burton's Theatre. To-day they will visit Brooklyn, accompanied by the Highwood Guard.

Corner Stone.

☞ The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church at Red Bank, N. J., was laid on Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New-Brunswick, and others.

☞ A new company of cavalry was organized in Paterson on Monday night last, in the first battalion of the Passaic Brigade, N. J., by Colonel Hobey, who commands.

Capt. Charles H. Pierson has been elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Quartermaster Trawin, Major, of the first regiment, Independent Essex Brigade, N. J., Colonel James L. Condit commanding.

Later from the Plains.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 11.

A mail was received on Saturday from Fort Laramie and Fort Kearny. Several letters have been placed at our disposal from each of these posts, from which we gather some interesting items of news. The feeling of the Sioux Indians is decidedly hostile to the United States.

One letter from Fort Laramie, dated on the 9th of May, says: "The Snake Indians were not concerned in the recent robberies at the Platte Bridge. It is known that the Minecajoux Sioux are guilty of all the late robberies. This week they stole four of Major Johnson's escort mules, not far from the Fort, on the Salt Lake side. Some squaws have brought in a report that two war parties, one hundred strong each, are coming down on Laramie to steal. All the traders agree that the Government ought to whip the Sioux—in fact, that it is absolutely necessary."

The trial at Salt Lake of the Indians surrendered as the murderers of Capt. Gunnison and his party—a blind old man, a woman and a child, with one warrior—was a most disgraceful affair. They were sentenced to six years' imprisonment, and got out of jail the second night.

Another letter of the 18th says: "The Indians are stealing horses and mules at the Platte Bridge and the Devil's Gate. John Reichard has lost eighty head, and Archambault all he had. From all that I can see and hear, I apprehend that there will be no war with the Sioux. It is astonishing that the Government will see depredations and murders committed repeatedly, and yet take no steps to protect the people. We, who are here in the midst of these occurrences, and know the Indians, have good cause of complaint, that the Government will not pursue a proper course towards them."

A letter from Platte Bridge, dated April 27, says: "Only eight days ago, Sioux Indians came here and stole seventy-five head of horses. They have robbed traders who have lived with them for years. They look for war with the whites, and say they are ready for it."

From Fort Kearney, in a letter of the 27th May, we are told: "The escort arrived from above to-day. The Salt Lake mail had not arrived at Laramie on the 16th inst. Some emigrants on the road between this and Laramie have lost all their stock by the Sioux Indians."

The secular press of Kentucky consists of fifty newspapers, issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly. Of this number *thirty* are in the interest of Sam, being earnest advocates of the principles of the American party. Seventeen are favorable to the Sag-Nichts party, while three maintain a neutral position in the political canvass.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

THURSDAY, June 14—5 P. M.

ASHES—We have only to notice sales of 60 bbls., at $6 for Pearls, and $5 93¾ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Remain in fair demand and at steady prices. The supply is not large.

COFFEE—The market is more active, but is without any change in regard to prices. The day's sales consist of 300 pkgs. Java at 14c.@14½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 10¼c.; 1,200 Laguayra at 10½c.@10¾c., and 800 Rio at 10c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The telegraphic advices from Baltimore, in relation to the reported rise in the Southern rivers—though of a very doubtful nature and in much need of confirmation—having been deemed a favorable to the interests of factors, more disposition was manifested, especially by weak and timid speculators to realize, and as this led to an increase in the amount offering for sale, while there was a diminished inquiry prevailing, an easier and less buoyant feeling was perceptible in the market to-day. The sales have not been nearly as large, while prices have, if anything, favored buyers. The entire business, since the publication of the *Atlantic's* news is estimated at about 9,000 bales, of which amount, the greater part was bought on speculation; while the actual improvement in value has not exceeded ⅛c. ℔ lb. Some of the morning papers reported yesterday's sales as resulting in the establishment of an advance of ¼c. ℔ lb., but this was erroneous. Holders asked ¼c. ℔ lb. more, but could only get a rise of ⅛c. ℔ lb. on Tuesday's quotations. We stated as much in our last report, and later information proves the accuracy of our publication. As we have said above, there is a good deal of uncertainty in the reported rise in the Red River. We have seen advices from Mobile to the 12th inst., which, instead of mentioning a rise, allude to a very opposite state of affairs. The fall of rain recently at the South was too slight to augment the quantity of water in the Southern rivers; besides, if it had occasioned a rise, this could not have been otherwise than very transient. It would require heavy rains for one or two weeks, instead of the same for a few hours, or even days, at a time, to render the smaller rivers leading to Mobile and New-Orleans sufficiently navigable to enable holders of Cotton in the interior to get it into either market. No intelligence of such rains has come to hand; but, on the contrary, the very latest news *direct* from the extreme South—almost as late as the dubious advices telegraphed only from Baltimore—mentions that the rivers in the Cotton districts were as low as ever, and, if anything, falling; while in Mobile and New-Orleans Cotton was becoming rarer, and as it was being actively sought after, it was increasing in value. This being the case, our leading operators have discredited the Baltimore dispatch, and have abstained from offering their supplies, unless where they could sell these on their own terms. The sales effected to-day, at rather heavy rates, were chiefly made by parties whose circumstances rendered it almost impossible for them to avoid the course they have pursued.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not so freely offered, and though the demand is rather moderate, there is decidedly more firmness and uniformity in prices. The day's business consists of 4,600 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$9 00 @ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Favorite State	9 37½ @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 62½ @ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½ @ 10 12½
Common to good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 87½ @ 10 12½
Extra Ohio	10 37½ @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @ 10 75
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @ 10 25
Extra Genesee	11 25 @ 13 00

Canadian is essentially unchanged, the operations embracing 1,800 bbls. common to extra at $10@$11 ℔ bbl. Southern is in limited supply and demand at former rates, with sales of 900 bbls. mixed to extra at $11 12½@$12 50 ℔ bbl. We have also to report sales of 200 bbls Rye Flour at $7 50@$9, and small lots of Jersey Corn Meal at $5 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better stock and less active request, at drooping rates. The day's sales comprised 1,400 bushels fair Canadian White at $2 46; and 2,700 good Western Red at $2 05 per bushel. Rye remains as last noticed; a small lot was purchased at $1 60 per bushel. Barley is unchanged. State and Western Oats are still more freely offered and can be had at 61c.@67c. per bushel. Corn has been more extensively dealt in, but at irregular and lower prices—the day's sales amounting to about 90,000 bushels at 93c.@98c. for unmerchantable, and 99c.@$1 02 for fair to very good Western Mixed, here; and $1 for do. deliverable in all July, per bushel. A contract for 5,000 bushels Western Mixed, deliverable in in all the current month, at $1 00, was settled to-day at $1 00½ per bushel.

HAY—We heard that 350 bales River were purchased at 97c.@$1 06½ per 100 lbs.

HOPS—There have been 80 bales last year's crop sold at 15c.@25c. per lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, and is held at $26@$27 cash, and $28@$29 and even $30 usual credit, per ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and wanted at $1 75 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—There were 30 tons English reported sold at previous rates.

LIME—Common Rockland is doing better—1,800 bbls. were purchased, to day, 90c. per bbl. Lump is dull and nominal at $1 12½ ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply in market is very moderate, and, as parties disagree about prices, the transactions are greatly restricted.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged in demand and value. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, but quoted firm at 41c., cash, per gallon. Common Rosin is in good request at $1 95 per 310 lbs. delivered. The supply is not large.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice. Whale, Sperm or Olive [illegible] is obtainable in large lots at 86c., and in small lots at 90c. per gallon. There is not much doing in it. Lard Oil is quiet at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still in good demand at advancing prices—the day's sales consisting of 1,100 bbls. at $17 25@$17 37½ for Old Mess; $15 for New Prime, and $17 75@$17 87½ for New Mess ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Cut Meats are brisk and buoyant, the sales embracing 600 pkgs. at 9½@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied—250 boxes Middles, rib in, brought 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good request at full rates. The business of the day amounts to 1,300 bbls. and tcs., fair to prime, at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef saleable and firm, with sales of 600 bbls. at $9@$9 75 for Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15 25@$16 for repacked Mess; and $16 25@$16 75 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $[illegible] ℔ tce. Beef Hams are needed, at from $17@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtained at 14@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—About 60 tcs. realized $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—There have been 3,000 bushels Ashton's Liverpool fine sold at $1 40, ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Some 300 boxes Castile changed hands on private terms.

SUGARS—Appear in fair request at former figures, with sales of 600 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6¾c.; and small lots of other kinds at old rates, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime disposed of at 12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—We have only to notice sales of 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 35c.@35½c. ℔ gallon. 50 hhds. Drudge were purchased last evening at 36c., usual terms, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was very moderate and rates were without improvement. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton, part at 4d. ℔ bale; 600 boxes Cheese at 7s. 6d.; and 18,000 bushels Corn at 3½d.@4d. in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel. For London, there were shipped 150 bales Hops at ½d. ℔ lb.; and some small lots of Provisions at old quotations. For Havre, a little Cotton was taken at ¼d. ℔ lb. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 46 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, south side, a three-story brick dwelling and store, with a good dry cellar, lot 80 feet deep, a two-story kitchen attached 18x16 feet, best quality of trimmings, iron cornice and gutters. The house is well built in a respectable neighborhood, and a good place for business; only two minutes' walk from the City Hall. Rail cars passing by every five minutes. An applicant can have all the information required on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 52 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT.—A good two-story dwelling, 24x36, on the Plank road from Jersey City to Bergen Point, with three lots of ground; house built one year since, and is a desirable location for a family wishing a cheap and convenient country residence. Price $2,400. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Save your rent. House and store in Pacific-st., price $2,800; $250 only in cash. A fine house, in perfect order, on Nevins-st., price $4,000; $400 cash payment. A cottage on Willoughby-st., price $2,400; $200 in cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In the city of Elizabeth, N. J., house and lot corner of Race and South streets, two hundred and seventy-five feet front on Race-st., and two hundred and twenty-six on South-street. JACOB METZNER.

HOUSE FOR SALE—$2,500—Three-story brick house and lot, on Classon-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire at No. 120 Green-st. $1,500 may remain on bond and mortgage. GEORGE DEROUCHE.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS FOR SALE—In South Williamsburg, three miles from the ferries, or will exchange for small house and lot in Williamsburg or New-York Cities, if applied for immediately. H. HAMILTON, No. 29 Monroe-place, in South 8th st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half a mile west of the depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country. There are 60 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is woodland, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields, nearly all has been thoroughly manured and under-drained. Over 1,600 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to M. E. THOMPSON, No. 267 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—One of the most desirable country seats and farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, within three-quarters of a mile of the railroad depot and 2½ hours' time of this City, containing about 135 acres of the best land in Dutchess County, with a third of a mile front on the river. For health, extent and beauty of prospect, the location is unsurpassed. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

LLOYD'S MANOR FOR SALE.—The subscriber is prepared to sell portions of his estate to gentlemen desiring country residences, in farms of from five to fifty acres. This beautiful property is situated in Queens County, on the north side of Long Island, within two hours of New-York City, by a steamboat running daily to and from, and is also accessible by railroad. The harbors, bays and Sound surrounding, furnish the finest bathing, fishing and sailing. The place is well watered with living springs of an excellent quality; and for the size, variety and extent of its forest and shade trees is unrivaled in this country. The land is mostly at an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above tide-water; the soil strong and dry. For the remarkable healthiness of the climate generally, the subscriber has permission to refer to Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who owns an adjoining property. Further information may be obtained on application to H. O'GORMAN, Esq., No. 34 William-st., or WYNANT VAN ZANDT, Esq., corner of 5th av. and 28th-st., and by addressing the subscriber at Lloyd's Manor, Huntingdon Post-Office, Long Island. HENRY LLOYD.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriages, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York and half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot. The grounds contain about four acres; there are all kinds of ornamental shrubs, flowers and fruit trees; a fine lawn and kitchen garden all under cultivation; stables, outhouses, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or on the premises.

$1,500 ONLY—FOR A FARM—Containing 150 acres of good land; situated in Monroe County, Penn., about 70 miles west of this City, upon which is a good house and barn; 30 acres of it is now in with grain and will be sold with the farm. For particulars inquire immediately of V. COOLBAUGH, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Farm of 109 acres in Orange County, good land and good improvements. Also one of 150 acres in Orange County, about 50 acres under cultivation. The timber on remainder is very valuable, situated about 75 miles from New-York on line of Erie Railroad. No incumbrance. Will be sold cheap or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property; Brooklyn preferred. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 156 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE, LOW—An excellent farm of 18 acres, good two-story house, out buildings and garden, with all kinds of fruit, 18 miles from New York, by railroad. Possession can be given immediately; terms easy; if not sold in a few days, house will be let. Also for sale, a farm of 20 and one of 65 acres. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 19 Merchant's Exchange.

WALNUT COTTAGE, WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE—A picturesque house, containing 13 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, in Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine st.

PIERREPONT-STREET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very valuable lot, 27x100 feet, for sale. It is the only full-size lot remaining on the entire north side of Pierrepont-st., and the last on this block. As two first-class houses have just been commenced on the adjoining lots, it offers a favorable opportunity for any person desirous of building for his own use. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATAN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 13 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 86 Liberty-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William st., New York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 11 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Travelers visiting foreign countries should have passports from Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State, which can be obtained at the shortest notice by applying to JOSIAH S. COLGATE, Notary Public, No. 23 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 44 Wall-st., basement.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Necessary for persons going abroad, procured by C. HOLT, No. 15 Wall-st. Custom-House Broker.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 49 William-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—On Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of Vanderbilt's, Clifton, or Stapleton ferries, the three story and basement brick house, fronting the water, in Stapleton, next to Dr. Lea's, in good order, good bathing, with fine view of the bay, &c. Also, the cottage in the rear, with stable, fruit trees, newly painted. Immediate possession. Apply to R. G. SMITH, Stapleton or Dr. Lea, next door.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story brick dwelling-house No. 166 Leonard-st., near Broadway. It has an attic story, basement and sub-cellar, and is very conveniently located for a private family or genteel boarding-house, for which it is well adapted. Apply to S. CONOVER, No. 390 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—A two-story high freestone basement, upright attic brick house, with 11 finished rooms; location unusually pleasant and within five minutes' walk of the ferries. To an acceptable tenant rent low, and possession given immediately; occupant leaving the city. Inquire at No. 236 Front-st., New-York.

RARE OFFER.—HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—House two-story basement and attic, 8 rooms, is nearly new, and the location as good as can be found. Will be let from now to May 1, 1856, for $175, is worth $300. The furniture is all new, only been used five weeks and will be sold much less than cost, as the owner is obliged to break up on account of death in the family. For any family who wish to commence house-keeping the offer is unprecedented. Inquire at No. 28 Beekman-st., New York.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

NEWPORT COTTAGE—Furnished, to let for the season, or for sale. It is in perfect repair, being recently repaired and painted, is fully furnished, (with the exception of Table Silver,) and ready for immediate possession—is situated in John-st., Newport, R. I. For particulars apply as above, or to J. CUSHING, at Reid & Cushing's, No. 110 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 59th and 60th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 37 Wall-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The lower part of a three story and basement brick house, in a most desirable location, three minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry, to a small family, at a moderate rent. The apartments are now furnished, but the furniture, carpets, &c., must be sold, and may be bought low, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Address J. C., Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small quiet family, of three or four only, in the upper part of the City, convenient to railroad and stages, consisting of two parlors on first floor, front basement, with pantry and closet in hall, front bedroom and storeroom on third floor. Newly painted and ready for occupation. Rent $180 per annum. Inquire at No. 26 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front dwelling house, No. 90 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For the Summer months until 1st October, a first class house near Union-square and 5th-av., completely furnished, will be let very reasonably to a suitable tenant. Address with name and residence Box No. 903 New York Post-office, and the same will receive attention.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS TO LET—With basement, gas chandeliers, water closet, &c.; rooms in elegant order, on first floor, and have a separate front door entrance. Rent $25 a month. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 201 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With steam power; well lighted and convenient; at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 137 Walker-st.

HOTEL IN BROOKLYN TO LEASE—A building of white marble, 100 feet front, in process of being built, near the City Hall. Apply to J. P. GAYNOR, No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET.—A desirable office in the Lafarge Building, corner Reade-st. and Broadway, first floor. Apply to ROBINSON & HAPPY, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GANDU, No. 168 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building on cor. of 22d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 165 Cliff-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM F. JONES, Proprietor.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.—BOARD REDUCED.—The advantages of sea-bathing on the finest beach in the world, it being within eight miles of the Union, Centreville and National Race Courses. The delightful drives in its vicinity are unsurpassed; its easy access to the City of New-York—stages leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, hourly; the beauty of its location, commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the Bay, the Highlands of Nevisink and the surrounding country, render it a healthy and delightful retreat. The accommodations of the hotel are unsurpassed, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL—RICHFIELD, SULPHUR SPRINGS, Otsego County, N. Y.—This hotel is now open for the season. It has just been newly fitted up, and offers peculiar advantages to families anxious to escape the great watering places. The Springs have a high reputation in many diseases, and are situated in the midst of a beautiful rural district, near the line of the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers will leave the cars at Herkimer, where they will find conveyences for the Springs. E. CANEY, Jr., Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE—Four miles from Peekskill Railroad Station, and within two hours' travel of the City. A large family, or four or five adults, may obtain first-rate boarding accommodations in a retired residence near this beautiful lake. Fruit in abundance, with plenty of shade and aquatic amusements. Apply to JOHN MEAD, Meadow-bank, near the lake, or Mr. THOS. JONES, No. 247 Broadway, New York, will answer inquiries as to locality, terms, &c.

SEA AIR AND SEA BATHING AT QUOGUE.—The subscriber, being located within ten minutes' walk of the ocean, would inform his friends and the public that he has enlarged his house so as to accommodate about forty persons with board for the Summer. The walls and plastering of the house are perfectly dry, and the house will be open for company on the 20th of June. J. F. FOSTER. QUOGUE, L. I., June 11, 1855.

HIGHBRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, repainted, furnished, &c., is now prepared to receive boarders for the Summer season. The beauty of its location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. Its elevated position and its easy access to the City, render it a healthy and desirable retreat.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depot. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSK.

COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New Hamburg, Dutchess County, with rooms in single or double suites. Scenery magnificent, water soft, fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. 308 Broadway. A personal interview on Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SHELDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., New-York, is now open for the reception of boarders. A good livery stable attached to the house, close to the Railroad station. J. LUCAS, late of the Union House at Stamford.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about 12th inst., John J. Sigler's Note, drawn to the order of and endorsed by Daniel H. Carpenter, for five hundred dollars, at six months from May 11, 1855, payable at the People's Bank. The public are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. Any person finding the note will be suitably rewarded by leaving or sending the same to the office of ROSS & IRVING, No. 46 8th-av.

FOUND.—A Package, purporting to contain silver leaf. The loser may have it by calling at this office and paying charges, &c.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving sight, and seeing near and distant objects through one lens. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

[illegible list of cities]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander,
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 15, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid to the New-York State Bank in Albany; or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pise,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-s-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Basle,	Genes,	Madere,	Seville,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malte,	Smyrna,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Messine,	Trieste,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Milan,	Turin,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Moscou,	Venise,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienne,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
		Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 5 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class, unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 68 Wall-st.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st. One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, June 5, 1855.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 175 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, 19th June instant. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New York, June 14, 1855.
THE ADJOURNED MEETING—Of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at its Office, No. 54 South-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock. WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary.

MINING STOCKS.—CHARLES COLGATE & CO. Stock Brokers, No. 15 William-st., pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of mining stocks of every description.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa. HARVEY CHAPMAN.

TO UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET-MAKERS—A RARE CHANCE—TO LET OR INTEREST SOLD.—A furniture establishment in Broadway, at present doing business—sold solely in consequence of the owners being obliged to attend another store. In point of situation and respectability, no better spot in the city; the rent is extremely moderate, and the stock can be had if wanted. Apply to No. 20 3d-av.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—Wanted, a middle-aged man as a book-keeper in a manufacturing business situated up town—who can lend the above amount, and, if required, security can be given. Address WILKINS, *Daily Times* Office.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—With a small select stock and store fixtures, situated in the best business street in the City. Rent very low. Will be sold on advantageous terms. Address MILLINER, Broadway Post-Office, giving address.

$500 TO $1,000.—Rapid sales are now being made of Ingersoll's Patent Hand-power Saw-mill, for sawing down trees. An opportunity is now offered to those who have some capital, desiring business, affording a large profit and small risk. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, room 8.

$500—A GENTLEMAN—Just prepared to embark in a profitable enterprise, requires a partner with the above sum, to take an interest in the business. No other risk run. Address this day, appointing an interview, F. R. S., *Herald* office, Box No. 119.

PARTNER WANTED—Active or silent, with a cash capital of $4,000, to engage in an established manufacturing business in this City. Address J. X. Y., this office.

HOLMES & BUTLER, ALUM PATENT IRON SAFE DEPOT, Nos. 38 and 40 Maiden-lane, (below Liberty-st.) New-York.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 297 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, [illegible]

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending this Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution. [illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. [illegible]

WM. V. FOSTER, Secretary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 72 West 19th-st.
EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., No. 4 Clarkson-st.
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.)
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-st. NEW-YORK, May 8, 1855.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.: James W. Otis, [illegible], Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoun, David B. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beebe, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, [illegible]. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. [illegible] Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS. [illegible]
J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS. George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Abraham Bell, Wm. C. White, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy, [illegible].
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.
DIRECTORS. William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, P. H. Williams, Geo. Quackenbos, J. E. Fitzgerald, Solomon Kipp, J. M. Greenwood, Chas. A. Jarvis, Isaac V. Fowler, [illegible].
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 29 WALL-st., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the [illegible] and Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES. No. 22 William-st., and No. 175 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 323 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures Buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having Fire shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Are for the benefit of all classes of persons, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.
NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, New-York, May 7, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed to the 1st inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.
THE INTEREST DUE 15TH INST.—On NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS AND DEBT CERTIFICATES will be paid at this office. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 20th June, 1855.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single sitting and standing desks, from 3 to 9 feet; office tables, from 3 to 10 feet; office chairs, desk stools, cushions, &c. The largest and best assortment in the city, at KNOX'S office Furniture Store, No. 60 Beekman, and No. 69 Ann-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 566 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 231 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 8s., 9s., 10s., and 12s. Misses' and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots; Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 231 Grand-st. JOEL SAMMIS, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 East 23d-st., a good door from [illegible]. Elegant Household Furniture—Property of a family [illegible] very rich velvet carpets, pier glasses, [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, French style, covered [illegible] in crimson and white satin damask, rosewood [illegible] centre tables, sewing chairs, fancy silk [illegible], large marble vases, rosewood carved lady's secretary, carved rosewood [illegible].

Dining-Room—Beautiful carved black walnut buffet, [illegible] dining-room furniture covered in [illegible] curtains and lace [illegible] elegant cut glass and plated ware, &c.

Bedrooms—High top carved rosewood French bedsteads, [illegible] dressing bureaus, [illegible] satinwood cabinet, [illegible] chairs covered in silk, Turkey red [illegible] tables, French carved high [illegible] mahogany bedsteads, pillows and mattresses, couch, chairs, arm do., covered do., [illegible] in crimson, worsted damask, lawn, a large arm chair, [illegible], bookcases, bedroom cottage furniture in black and gold, carved high back dress bureaus, [illegible] centre table [illegible] with satinwood, and other elegant furniture. Sale without reserve, and can be examined on the morning of sale. Every article of the richest description. Also, one elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Wm. Hall & Son, cost $450, nearly new.

J. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, $800,000.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell [illegible] Bonds [illegible] seven per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, at their office in the city of New-York. These Bonds are a part of the $1,500,000 of the same tenor and date issued for the completion of the Eastern division of the road, which it is expected will be opened early in the Summer [illegible] outlet for the transit of coal from the valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna, in Pennsylvania, to the New-York and other markets, [illegible] and will also offer the shortest and most direct route for travel between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and Buffalo and Canada West. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, transferable only on the books of the Company, and convertible into the capital stock at any time before April 1, 1862, from which a sinking fund is provided of amount sufficient, with accruing interest, to [illegible] For further particulars, see the [illegible] report, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the Company, Insurance Buildings, No. 48 Wall-st.

Terms—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; 15 per cent on 25th June, inst., the balance on the 1st day of July; or notes, at the option of the purchaser, payable as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 1st of September; 25 per cent. on the 1st of October; 25 per cent. on the 1st of November—with interest added from the day of sale at 7 per cent. Bonds to be delivered as notes are paid.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 40 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

Forty desirable lots of ground on the Poole Homestead, in the VIIIth and IXth Wards in the city of Brooklyn, situated on Flatbush, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Union, Sackett and Degraw sts.; the 6th, 8th and Flatbush avs. are graded and paved; the 6th, 7th and 8th avs. are opened, and the Street Commissioners have reported in favor of an application to grade and pave them.

The county has purchased 17 lots in the immediate vicinity of this property for a Court House. This is one of the most attractive parts of Brooklyn for private residences or for business purposes. The Flatbush-av. Railroad, when completed, will also greatly increase the value of this property, it being the intention of the Company to complete the work, if possible, during this Summer. Thus all the numerous improvements combined offer unusual inducements for the investment of capital; and parties desirous of purchasing should examine this property and attend the sale, as every lot put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close an interest.

Terms liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, and the title is unquestionable.

For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

J. HOUGH, JR., Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence, No. 70 Murray st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the elegant Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture of the above first-class house, most of which was made in Broadway, and is of the most costly and elegant description. The house is all in superb order. The sale will be peremptory without regard to weather, [illegible] magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, splendid velvet and tapestry carpets, marble statuary, rosewood parlor suites in three-colored brocade; two sofas, two arm chairs, four cushioned back parlor chairs, carved etagere, style of Louis XIV.; Egyptian and statuary-top centre and side tables, [illegible] magnificent French mirrors, [illegible] tapestry and lace curtains, original oil paintings, [illegible] bureaus and washstands, [illegible] mahogany [illegible] sofas in velvet and [illegible] furniture, oak extension table, [illegible] chairs, elegant china dinner set, [illegible] crystal cut glassware, oil cloth, velvet and other stair carpets, hat stand. Catalogues can be obtained at the house or of the auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—At the dwelling house in Warren-st., [illegible] the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold the entire contents, embracing elegant velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, [illegible] rosewood [illegible] centre tables, [illegible] French plate and oval mirrors, rosewood etagere, [illegible] elegant rosewood bedsteads, [illegible] a very superior instrument, and nearly new; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., gas chandeliers, [illegible] extension table, valuable silver plated ware, consisting of [illegible] cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c.; also, beautiful oil paintings, by talented artists, hair mattresses, [illegible] [illegible] China vases, dinner and tea sets, [illegible] ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, [illegible] table cloths and napkins. Particular attention is directed to this sale, as the goods are of a very costly character, and nearly new, and will be positively sold.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—YORKVILLE LOTS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2d-av., [illegible] the valuable lot situated on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 86th-st., 25 feet 2 inches front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, the lot adjoining the above, on 2d-av., 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. The above lots are situated in the centre of Yorkville, formerly belonging to the Lo Count estate, and no lots have been sold this season that offer greater inducements for the investment of capital, or improvement, as the 2d-av. railroad runs by this property, and the sale has to be made without reserve to the highest bidder. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent., if desired. The title is unquestionable, and the lots will be sold free from all incumbrance. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE—Carpets, Oilcloths, cigars, silver plated ware, chairs, extension tables, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story, a large lot of Cabinet Furniture of rosewood and mahogany, parlor, dining room, bedroom and basement; also, French plate and oval mirrors, several full pieces of Brussels and 3 ply carpets, 20 full pieces of oilcloth, oil paintings &c.; also twenty thousand cigars, various brands; also, large assortment of silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c.; also 50 eight-day and other clocks, to pay advances. Sale peremptory, and deposits required from strangers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE AND LOT No. 250 West 23d st., at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the new and superb English basement brown stone house and lot No. 250 West 23d-st. Built in the very best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title perfect. For full particulars see the advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st. will be continued and closed the balance of an importer's stock of fine old Wines, Brandies, &c. Otard and Hennessey L. D. Brandies, 1856; do. Champagne Cognac; Blackburn Madeira, Gonzales & Dubosc Sherry, Amontillado do., Guet's Porte, Rum, &c. All warranted pure and as represented.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, DRIED PEACHES, PICKLES, CHAMPAGNE, CROCKERY, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 Dey st., corner of Greenwich, sugars, teas, coffee, chocolate, soap, cheese, nutmegs, mustard, pepper, knives, guns, pistols, scales, chairs, tobacco, liquors, hats, vest patterns, pantaloons stuffs, clocks, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 7½ o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburgh, and including also the Bridges over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the [illegible] to said Canals, and all the reservoirs, [illegible] workshops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OWASCO WOOLEN FACTORY AT AUBURN.—Under and by virtue of two judgments of foreclosure and sale, the subscriber will sell at public auction at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that valuable real estate, mill property, water privileges, &c., known as the Owasco Woolen Factory, situated on the Owasco Outlet in the city of Auburn, being the plot of ground, with all the water privilege, buildings and outhouses, late owned by the Auburn Woolen Company and being all the property recently conveyed by the Trustees of said Company to Samuel Harris and [illegible] Wiseman, including all the machinery and fixtures of all kinds whatever, now in the mills lately belonging to said Woolen Company. All this valuable property will positively be sold as above to the highest bidder.—Dated Auburn, June 4, 1855.

THEODORE M. POMEROY, Referee.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 14 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left for sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, COMPRISING A DOCK AND SLIP ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AND CITY LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. JAS. S. NEVIUS, Counsel. Pursuant to a final decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, the subscriber, Trustee of the Newark Dock Association, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the city of Newark, [illegible] all that certain Dock lying between the Morris Canal and Passaic River, and fronting on said Canal and River, [illegible] by the Morris Canal Dock, and on the [illegible] by the Dock of James R. Quinby, now in possession of [illegible] Campbell, being about 540 feet in [illegible] River. Also, the Slip upon the said River, adjoining the Dock of the said Quinby on the westerly side thereof, being about 61 feet in breadth upon the said River, and about 124 feet in length. Also, certain lots lying between the Morris Canal and Jersey-st., at or near the junction of said street and said Canal, fronting on Jersey-st. and the street running from Jersey to Market-st. The above property is mostly divided into lots of 25 feet in width, and will be sold in separate lots or parcels as laid down upon a Map thereof, which will be exhibited on the day of sale. Lithographic copies of said Map may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York; of NEVIUS & ROBISON, Counsellors at Law, No. 11 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or at the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Terms of Sale will be these—5 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 20 per cent. on the 1st of August, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage, payable in four years, in instalments, with interest.

CHARLES YATES, Trustee,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office, No. 48 Pine, corner of William-st., FRIDAY, June 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern. 200 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each.

Mahares Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company Stock, $50 each.

TUESDAY, June 19.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

By order of the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company.

1043 shares New-York Central Railroad Company Stock, $100 each.

$15,000 Seven per cent. Convertible Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, (issued for dividends on above Stock,) coupons payable 15th June and 15th December, $1,000 and $500 each.

$500 Seven per cent. Convertible Bonds, same Road, without coupons.

$20,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, due 1883, interest payable May 1, and Nov. 1, (subscription bonds,) $1,000 each.

Also,

$6,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis, due July 1, 1880, interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1, in Philadelphia, $1,000 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE AND LOT, No. 250 West 23d-st.—A. H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 23d-st.—the new and elegant English basement brown stone house and lot, No. 250 West 23d-st., near the 9th-av.; lot 16 feet 8 inches by about 98 feet 9 inches; house 16 feet 8 inches by about 50 feet, just completed, built in the very best manner, and contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot, cold and shower bath, speaking tubes, bells, water closets, heater, range, elegant gas fixtures, superb marble mantels throughout, &c. The house is considered, for its size, one of the most convenient in New-York. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, as the entire block is composed of first-class brown stone residences. Terms easy and title perfect. Possession may be had immediately after the sale, if desired. For full particulars, see the advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer, or apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

N. B. WOOLLEY & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 30 Beekman st., corner of William, a large and elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of spring-seat sofas in hair cloth, carved-top mahogany rockers, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; bedsteads, curled hair mattresses and paillasses; also, a general assortment of furniture. At the same time, will be sold two elegant rosewood piano-fortes, one a boudoir, 7 octaves, and cost $350, in use only a short time; one organ, suitable for a church or club-room; also, a quantity of music, which must be sold; also, a consignment of clocks, oil paintings, scenes, crucifixion, monk of XVIth century, view of Naples, &c.; washstands, bureaus, bookcases, desks, centre tables, rosewood marble top do., mirrors, oval mirrors enamelled suits, 10 pieces; a lot of silver plated and glass ware, refrigerators, cutlery, &c. Sold without reserve.

EUGENE D. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Mortgagee's sale of the stock of a cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 70 Nassau st., between Fulton and John sts., consisting, in part, of four beautiful suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich French satin brocatelle, a great variety of sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, bookcases, easy, rocking and parlor chairs, lounges, a large stock of mahogany bedsteads of all kinds, bureaus and washstands, extension dining tables, rosewood marble-top centre, pier and fancy tables, hair mattresses and paillasses, with other articles too numerous to mention. Also, on account of the Assignee, a lot of rich silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, cake baskets, castors, spoons, forks, &c.; the whole to be sold without reserve. Every facility for packing, shipping, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, RICH CHINA AND SILVER PLATED WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 384 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., a splendid collection of rich and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak drawing-room, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture. Also, at 12 o'clock, superior oil paintings, pier and mantel glasses, rich decorated china ware, silver-ware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—FRIDAY, June 15, at the Central Sales Rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. In addition to the published catalogue, will be sold 1 sewing machine, Bates's patent, cost $100; 1 rockaway wagon; 1 second-hand suit of clothing, nearly new. More furniture having been received than was expected, we shall continue the sale TO-MORROW, (Saturday) June 16, at the same hour.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in our Salesrooms No. 13 North William st., a first rate assortment of household furniture of all descriptions, by virtue of a mortgage. Extensive sale on Saturday.

OMNIBUS HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—At public auction in Manhattanville, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20 omnibus harnesses, &c., without reserve, to the highest bidder. D. MOORE, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described the nature, character, and cause of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In placing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence as to its results, having used it in his private practice for the last ten years without having to record a single case of failure. The want of a remedy of this nature has long been felt, as the disease for which it is adapted are becoming more prevalent each succeeding year, and also more difficult to master, as cases are of daily occurrence wherein the known remedies seem almost inert. Another great feature in this remedy is, the small quantity required and its freedom from unpleasant effects, which those only can appreciate who have been drugged to repletion with most nauseous mixtures, accompanied by headaches and other ill feelings, rendering the remedy worse than the disease. In using this medicine the patient is not called upon to refrain from his daily avocations, the only cautions needful being extremes of heat and cold, with due observance of diet. It can be given to the tenderest infant or the strongest man with a like result, thereby proving its adaptation to the most varied forms of the disease. Being a Homeopathic remedy, it may be looked upon by many who do not believe in that theory, as visionary. To such we would invite a single trial, assuring them that they will be surprised with the results, and [illegible] one of the greatest triumphs of the science.

Wholesale and retail by the proprietors GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.

REFERENCES—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 350 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 40 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 846 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease unduly took up the abode. [illegible] office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, [illegible] [illegible] a member of the New-York University. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE—OR, NATURE'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC.—For the Prevention and Cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER AND AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in MALARIA or MIASMA. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—North, South, East or West—and will everywhere yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE EVER MADE.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Bilious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families, and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men by adopting it as a preventive, will be free from Ague or Billious attacks in the most sickly part of the year which, while it is the most healthy, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more.

Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

GENERAL AGENTS—C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and C. H. RING, New-York; J. S. WINTER, Baltimore; WEEKS & POTTER, Boston; J. D. YERRINGTON, Chicago; GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Ga.; ED. S. WHEATON, St. Louis, and for sale by medicine dealers generally.

YE SHAKERS READ!!!

One of the many testimonials received almost daily in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which has never failed!

LEWISBURG, Union Co., Pa., May 3, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April, and I hand you herewith receipt for the same.

I have sold about one-half of it, and so far the people who have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

If it thus continues to keep off the Ague, as I think it will, you may expect from me large orders.

I am, Sir, yours very truly, C. R. McGINLY.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 160 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 119 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO PHYSICIANS, officers of charitable institutions and others who may be interested. A valuable indigenous remedy discovered and used successfully for years by a physician at the West, in treating every variety of fever and ague, may be obtained gratis, for the poor, who may be afflicted. Address M. D., Box No. 3,682 New-York Post-Office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 100 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY GORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by HENRY SCHULT, who assumes all the liabilities, and settles all the business of the firm of H. SCHULT & H. FREG. H. SCHULT,

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1855. H. FREG.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of G. W. B. TOMPKINS & CO., is dissolved by the decease of Mr. D. D. Tompkins. The undersigned will continue the Produce Commission Business at No. 69 Pearl-st. G. W. B. TOMPKINS.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDMUND S. MUNROE has this day associated with himself GEO. W. OGSTON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of E. S. MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROGERS & LOCKWOOD, manufacturers of Judd's Baking Powder, is this day dissolved. NEW-YORK, June 13, 1855. WM. L. ROGERS.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand No. 180 Front st., corner of Burling slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of paints, oils, window-glass, &c., &c. The most approved brands of French and American zinc paints, English white lead, &c., &c.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For Buildings, Roofs, Fences, &c., 1¼ cents a pound; White Lead, [illegible]; Zinc, [illegible] cents do.; Probie's Boiled Oil, 75 cents a gallon; Tanners' Oil, 35 cents do.; Machinery Oil, 60 cents do., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. JOHN H. SMITH, Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 166 Washington-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft, and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous communications to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 1, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:20 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:20, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers the advantage of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York, and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 6 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leave 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK FOR BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

Express Train, From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:20 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:20 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train, will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger 4:40 P. M. Way, Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:24, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COAL.

COAL.—300 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries, suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red ash coal for grates, delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 18th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 [illegible].

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 25th-st., near the junction of Broadway and 5th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $6 50, well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., 18th-st. and 9th-av., and No. 116 Duane-st.

COAL.—200 tons best Liverpool Orrel, afloat, ex Guy Mannering, for sale by OSBORNE, SYME & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 212 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 136 MacDougal st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 16. Circulars at her residence, No. 4 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—For a limited number of boys. (Irving Grammar School,) No. 227 4th-av., between 28th and 19th sts. N. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do. $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 25	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 9	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 23	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 20.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 18.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers, new,
Northampton, new,	Constellation, new,	City of Brooklyn, new,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Roscoe,	Houghton,	Glance,
Fosseth,	Continental,	Centurion,
Helios,	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon......$120
In first cabin, lower saloon......110
In second cabin......60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 14.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

Price of passage, first cabin......$120
Price of passage, second cabin......75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 56 Broadway.

N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The new and powerful double engine steamship, STAR OF THE SOUTH, JAMES MARKS, Commander, will sail for the above port at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 20. This steamer has unequaled accommodations for cabin, second cabin and third class Passengers, being thoroughly ventilated throughout.

To parties about to visit the Old World the STAR OF THE SOUTH offers unusual facilities, combining strength with speed and low rates of passage. The prices being first at $100 for first cabin; $35 for second cabin; $25 for third class passengers. To secure berths early application should be made on board at pier No. 18 East River, foot of Wall-st., or to ROCHE BROS. & COFFEE, No. 69 South-st., New York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!!—300 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE!!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad—No Exposure to Deadly Miasmas!—And Dangerous Navigation in open River and Lake Boats. THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA! via PANAMA RAILROAD. The United States Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons burthen, J. F. McGOWAN, U. S. N., Commander. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent Steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 2,500 tons burthen, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness, and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Company's, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y., fronting the North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 20.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. E. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point $1 50. Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels, and boarding houses, can be in New-York from 8½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves Pier foot Robinson st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR KEYPORT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, and MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. daily, (except Saturday and Sunday,) at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 8 o'clock P. M., and Union at 8 P. M.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery or wastes the wick in burning. [illegible] for the past eight years, it is no experiment. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William, corner Platt-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JOHN LYON and STEWART S. HAND, Plaintiffs, against EDWARD LOCQUET, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $300 thereof from the 12th day of May, 1855, on $850 thereof from the 21st of May, 1855, and on $165 [illegible] from [illegible] May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 7, 1855. E. R. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of May, 1855. E. R. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my11-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] st., in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.

JOHN HALSEY,
WILLIAM HALSEY, } Executors.

ap5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 9 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 22, 1855.

HENRY WALTERS,
FREELOVE WALTERS, } Executors.

mh23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 47 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 22, 1855.

ISAAC WILLETS,
ARABELLA WILLETS, Administrators.

mh23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. 189 Pearl-st. in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD,
JONATHAN WOOD, } Administrators.

mh2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 263 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRENDENA BROUGHTON,
CHARLES A. NICHOLS, } Adm'rs.

d28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of Robert Bowne, No. 28 Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated March 13, 1855.

mh16-law6mF* JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sanford, at his residence, No. 35 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

ABNER SANFORD,
WILLIAM E. JONES, Administrators.

d22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 263 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND, Administrators.

d28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated June 5, 1855.

je8-law6mF* HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855. HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 102 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING, } Executors.
JAMES DAVIS.

ja12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.

d15-law6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855. JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

mh9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.

je1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.			Leave Ocean Port.		
June.			June.		
11—Monday	3	A. M.	11—Monday	7	A. M.
12—Tuesday	3	P. M.	12—Wednesday	7	A. M.
13—Wednesday	3	P. M.	14—Thursday	7	A. M.
14—Thursday	4	P. M.	15—Friday	8	A. M.
15—Friday	5	P. M.	16—Saturday	8	A. M.
16—Saturday	6	P. M.	17—Sunday	[illegible]	P. M.
18—Monday	6	A. M.	18—Monday	[illegible]	A. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Friday, June 15	8	A. M.	Friday, June 15	[illegible]	P. M.
Saturday, June 16	[illegible]	A. M.	Saturday, June 16	[illegible]	P. M.
Sunday, June 17	[illegible]	A. M.	Sunday, June 17	[illegible]	P. M.
Monday, June 18	[illegible]	A. M.	Monday, June 18	[illegible]	A. M.
Tuesday, June 19	[illegible]	A. M.	Tuesday, June 19	[illegible]	A. M.
Wednesday, June 20	[illegible]	A. M.	Wednesday, June 20	[illegible]	A. M.
Thursday, June 21	[illegible]	A. M.	Thursday, June 21	[illegible]	A. M.

E. HARRIS'S line of Stages, for [illegible] connect with the boat.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, being in complete order, can be chartered for excursions, and being the largest and most elegant steamer in the business, having a large dancing saloon, with state rooms adjoining, with every other convenience requisite for comfort and pleasure, offers great inducements for parties wishing a pleasant excursion. For further particulars apply to L. H. GROVER, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:

Pier foot of Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 262 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

EXPRESSES.

G. H. WINES & CO.'S CALIFORNIA AND OREGON EXPRESS—Office No. 2 Bowling Green. Reference [illegible] CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., New-York; WILLIAM HALL & SON, New-York; G. K. GARRISON, Esq., San Francisco. We are prepared to forward merchandise and treasure, make collections, purchase goods, &c., &c. All business entrusted to us will be attended to on the most reasonable terms. Experienced and competent messengers will accompany each express, leaving New-York on the 5th and 20th, and San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS.—J. HAWES & CO., Office, No. 70 Broadway.—J. HAWES & CO. will dispatch their next Express for San Francisco, in charge of through Messenger, per United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS, via Panama, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, via Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, June 20. All freight must be delivered at the Office before 12 o'clock M. Letters, (enclosed in Government envelopes,) and small parcels received till 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

No. 70 Broadway, Under Panama Railroad Office.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very [illegible] superior, with all the various other qualities of linen [illegible] made by SAM HART & CO. For sale by [illegible] [illegible] the Astor House.

New-York Daily Tribune, Friday, June 12, 1863.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHICAGO.

MARRIED.